The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,236.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	" 72	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	" 2	0
First insertion, each line	" 0	6
Second insertion	" 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	" 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	" 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—February 3rd, at Cottonville, Dharwar, the wife of Alexander Robertson, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CARIDIA—January 27th, at No. [illegible], Chowringhee Road, the wife of N. P. Caridia, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS—OWEN—January 23rd, at Calcutta, C. A. Thomas, Esq., of Batavia, to Catherine, third daughter of M. S. Owen, Esq., Merchant.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

CAREY—January 28th, at Koos[illegible], near Nawab Gunge, in Camp, the wife of Captain T. P. Carey, Royal Artillery, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
" Muscat	7th	" Bushire	19th
" Bunder Abbas	9th	" Bunder Abbas	23rd
" Bushire	12th	" Muscat	26th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Dr. McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on.......... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Masulipatam	6	20
" Cochin	5	19	" Madras	10	24
" Tuticorin		20	" Negapatam	11	26
" Colombo		21	" Colombo		28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Tuticorin		29
" Madras	15	30	" Cochin	16	1
" Masulipatam	16	1	" Calicut	16	1*
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2†
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. T. Lewis, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 15th February, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P., C. C. D. Hutcheson, Commander, as above, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore "	Sunday.
Vingorla "	Sunday.	Calicut "	Sunday.
Goa "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta "	Monday.	Mangalore "	Tuesday.
Mangalore "	Tuesday.	Compta "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa "	Wednesday.
Calicut "	Wednesday.	Vingorla "	Thursday.
Beypore "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry "	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, JYTAPORE, AND MALWAN EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 12th proximo)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, John Boag, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To follow the Oomrawuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.......... £60 } Exclusive of Wines
Second Class.......... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class.......... £45 }
Second Class.......... £25 } "

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE," 1,400 Tons, Captain Auld, will be despatched on 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," Knight, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "RENOWN, being under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 16th instant. For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Taylor.

2nd February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The New Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1,187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8th January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Swedish Ship *Theitis*, from Hongkong, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain Peytz will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The General Average Statement, per ship *Oriflamme*, having been received, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the undersigned are prepared, on the production of receipts for the deposits taken before delivery of Cargo, to refund the said sums less the contributions to General Average as per Statement.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

29th January 1866.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે હાઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેનટ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ).

बमबे हौस अँड लांड इनवेष्टमेनट कंपनी (लीमीटेड).

THE following Shares will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company, if the Calls respectively against them, with 24 per cent interest, be not paid at our Office, 27, Meadow Street, on or before WEDNESDAY the 7th instant:—

Shares Nos. 2, 19, 36, 40, 80, 81, 98, 134, 145, 156 169, 171, 185, 211, 229, 331, 257, 261, 272, 282, 285, 372, 287, 304, 305. Calls due Rs 700 per Share.

Shares Nos. 124, 127, 129, 485, 486, 336, 284, 25.216, 75.313. Calls due Rs 600 per Share.

Shares Nos. 142 and 328 will also be absolutely FORFEITED if Rs. 300 per Share, with interest at 9 per cent, be not paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered c/29 — 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th Decemb 1865. JOHN DWYER.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Financial Association (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Association, No. 4, Borah Bazaar Street, on WEDNESDAY the 14th February instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts to 9th December 1865.
2. To consider the advisability of winding up the affairs of the Association.
3. To appoint Liquidators.
4. To consider such other matters as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. F. VIEGAS, Accountant.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held THIS DAY, all SHARES upon which the FOURTH CALL of Five Hundred Rupees per Share, and Interest due thereon, shall not have been paid on or before the 28th instant, shall be absolutely FORFEITED, and thereafter disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, February 12th, 1866, at 11 A. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in the Chair.

The Annual Report will be presented at this Meeting, and the state of the Society's finances will be discussed.

The attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 2nd February 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.—The Municipal Commissioner republishes for the information of all persons required to take out a license, the Sections (103 and 104) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

Penalty for exercising a profession without a license.

CIII.—If after the expiry of three months from the date when any person is, by Sections XCVII. and C. of this Act, required to take out a license or renew the same, such person shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which in the judgment of such Magistrate would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for refusing to produce license when required to do so.

CIV.—Any person required by Sections XCVII. and XCVIII. of this Act to take out a license, who shall without reasonable excuse neglect or refuse to produce, and show his license when required to do so by an Officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioner to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 1st February 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of MONDAY, the 12th instant, for the following works:—

1st. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, of other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land north of the Company's temporary Pier.

2nd. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, or other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land south of the Company's temporary Pier.

3rd. For excavating the Hill on the Company's property and loading and discharging the same, the Company finding Railway Plant, Waggons, Engine, &c.

Tenders will be received only in the form which can be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, where also may be seen plans and sections, as well as specifications, of the work to be done; and as payments will be made according to actual land reclaimed, the party whose Tender may be accepted will be at liberty to have the sections checked, failing which he will be bound to accept those taken by the Company's Engineer.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd February 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बांबे मेकानीकस बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY STEAM TRANSIT CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £3,000,000 in 300,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of Directors has been formed in London. Prospectuses will be issued shortly.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, 40, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

The advantages which this Company will secure, consist in the

DIRECT OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA,

via Brindisi (South of Italy) which port may be reached through France, Belgium, or Germany.

By this route a saving of 656 miles, equal to three days of sea passage, is effected.

It is proposed to reserve a portion of the Shares for distribution in India.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th January 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office FARNHAM & Co.

2nd Floor, David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share became due on 1st July last, and that Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum is accruing on all Unpaid Calls.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

Bombay, 18th August 1865.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. Rogers & Co., Fort.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held for the transaction of the following business at the Offices of Messrs B. & A. HORMUSJEE, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 24th February at 2 P. M.:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Ardaseer Hormusjee and F. A. Spencer, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SYKES, Manager.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Tenders are invited by the undersigned up till noon of the 9th instant, for the supply of 1,000 Tons of good STEAM COAL. The Coal must be approved by the Company's Engineer, and must be delivered at the Mills in quantities of not less than 250 Tons a month; the first delivery to commence on acceptance of the Tender.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late ANN WILSON, Spinster, of No. 4, Albion Place, in the Town and County of the Town of Southampton, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, Esquire, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to us.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin NIZAMOODIN CAMBAIKER have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or shops and stable and premise standing thereon, situate on the Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and standing in the name of Shaik Abdulla Culveker; and bounded on the east by the public Breach Candy Road, on the west by vacant ground of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, on the south by the Dhobie Tank 2nd Public Street, and on the north by the public private passage and a house belonging to Eduljee Shapoorjee. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, shall make the same known to me in writing at my Office in Forbes Street, No. 10, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 5th day of February 1866.

CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor, High Court.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—
Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, at noon of THURSDAY the 15th March 1866, for the purchase of the right to a lease from Government of a portion, and an assignment of the lease of another portion, of the premises now occupied by the Gun Carriage Manufactory at Colaba, and of all land and premises now in the possession of Government lying and situate between the premises now or lately belonging to the Colaba and the Apollo Land Companies on the north, and the Victoria Land Company on the south, and between the new sea wall now in course of construction on the east, and the Colaba main road on the west.

2. As to the piece of land coloured yellow in the plan referred to in the fourth condition, and which contains about 10,705½ square yards, the purchaser will be entitled on payment of the balance of the purchase money, to an assignment of the lease under which the same is held, and which lease is dated the 23rd day of February 1818, and made between Juggonath Pandoosett of the one part, and the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the other part, and is for the term of 99 years (renewable from time to time until the expiration of 1,000 years) from the 23rd of February 1818 subject to the yearly rent of Rupees 300.

3. The purchaser shall be entitled to no other evidence of title to the land comprised in the above lease, than the original lease itself, and he shall, at his own expense, execute a duplicate assignment of the lease containing the usual covenants for the payment of the rent thereby reserved and the observance of the covenants therein contained.

4. As to the portion on the plan coloured blue, the conditions of the lease will be as follows:—

1st.—Lease to be for 999 years commencing from the 15th March 1866, and to be granted on completion of the payment of the purchase money.

2nd.—A yearly rent of one pie per square yard per annum to be paid on the 15th of March of each year during the continuance of the lease.

3rd.—Lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other immoveable property on the land at the time of possession being given over.

4th.—Lessee shall have the right of filling in the land between the foreshore of the premises and the new seawall now in course of construction as shown on a plan deposited in the office of the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

5th.—Lessee to pay all taxes, rates, &c., that may be or become due.

6th.—Land required for Police or Customs Chowkies as well on the assigned, as on the demised portion, to be given up to Government for such purposes free of valuation and rent.

7th.—The Lease to contain provisos for re-entry on breach of any of the covenants or conditions, or non-payment of the rent within twenty days after it becomes due, without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other clauses and conditions usually inserted in leases of a like nature.

8th.—The agreement, lease and counterpart to be prepared by the lessor's solicitors at the lessee's expense.

9th.—The lessee not to enquire into or object to the lessor's title.

10th.—Possession of the Land, except that portion of it now in the possession of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, together with the right of filling in referred to in para. 4, will be given on the 15th March 1866 on the purchaser's completing payment of the 25 per cent. payable on that day under clause 13.

11th.—Possession of the land now in occupation by the Gun Carriage Manufactory will not be given until the 15th of March 1868.

12th.—Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for a sum of five (5) lakhs of Rupees as a deposit, and the terms of payment will be as follows:—

13th.—Persons who have given in tenders, must appear at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, at 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 19th March 1866, and the person whose tender may be accepted, will be required at the time of acceptance (that is on the noon of the day aforesaid) to pay such a sum, as with the said sum of five lakhs already deposited, will make up a sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of the total price, and if the successful tenderer fails to make this payment, his deposit of five lakhs will be forfeited, and the Government may, if they so please, accept any other tender.

A further sum of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest on the same and on the residue of the purchase money remaining unpaid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 15th March 1866) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1867.

A further sum of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest on the same and on the residue of the unpaid purchase money at 5 per cent. per annum from the 15th March 1867) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1868.

The balance of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the 15th March 1868) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1869.

14th.—The Bank of Bombay receipts deposited by the persons whose tenders are not accepted, will be returned at noon on the 19th March 1866.

15th.—Government do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

16th.—Any further information that may be required may be obtained on application at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on and after the 15th day of January 1866.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
W. KENDALL, COLONEL, R. E.,
Acting Secty. to Govt., Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1866.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large. See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful, to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Mahableshwur for the months of April and May. Address "R.B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—A Captain's Lady will take charge of 2 or 3 CHILDREN proceeding to England in her husband's Ship, sailing about 12th instant. Every care and comfort will be guaranteed. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette.*

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Two ROOMS TO LET in No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to the undersigned. W. J. ADDIS, C.E.

3rd February 1866.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET (with immediate possession), two comfortable BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, facing the Sea. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants, and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. Bennett, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c, apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), an airy OFFICE in Meadow Street. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.

19th January 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s

13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
" " 2 " pts. 14 "
Old Tom Rs. 20 "

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	...Quarts in	Case of	1 doz. each.
Do.	...Pints	do.	3 "
MOSELLE	...Quarts	do.	1 "
Do.	...Pints	do.	3 "
HOCK	...(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1 "
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1 "
Do.	(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1 "
BRANDY			1 "
CLARET	(St. Julien)		3 "
Do.	(Larose)		3 "
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontillado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	[illegible]
Do. " Do.	[illegible]
Do. " a Crown	[illegible]
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	49
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28
Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	22
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	33
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	26
Do. Brand a Crown	34
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE Bombay *Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologise to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

AN Australian Kangeroo DOG and SLUT FOR SALE at the Imperial Hotel, Fort.

FOR SALE, a 4 H. P. HOISTING ENGINE, also a FRESH WATER and SELF PUMPING CONDENSER, capable of making 500 gallons per day. For particulars apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, a first class double barrel GUN, by ALFRED CLAYTON (late Barnett), of Southampton; belonging to a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Price Rs. 250 (in case with every requisite). Apply to

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, the MATERIALS of a stone built BUNGALOW and COOKHOUSE at Khandalla—belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Offers to purchase the same can be made to the Storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway Office, Byculla.

The Station Master at Khandalla will show the Bungalow on application.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53¾ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
late DWYER & Co.

2, Forbes Street, 24th January 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was nothing doing in the Market this day, except in New Elphinstones, which rose from 190 to 225, and close firm at 215 premium. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2 5/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 2½d. to 2s 2½d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½
Do. ...	30 days' sight ..	98½
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ..	96¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ..	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ..	210

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
3,000,000	500	24.	16	Agra Bank ...	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	12.	......	Alliance Bank. ..	13 p ct dis.
500,000	200	20	.....	Asiatic Bank Corp'n	45 p ct pm.
2,110,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,320,000	250	17.	8	Bank of India... ..	30 p sh.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ..	57 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank.	49 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	36 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	21 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company ...	50 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	6	Central Bank.. ..	52 p ct dis.
800 000	200	20	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	incldg n S 60 p c pm
800,000	200	2	......	China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	25	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	30 p ct premium.
1,000,000	25	25	10	Commercial Bank..	19 p ct premium.
1,600,000		20	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	5 p ct pm nm
1,000,000	500	50	9	Delhi and London..	50 p ct pm nm
625,000		25	......	East Indian Bank..	55 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	10	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	45 p ct dis.
100,000	200	20	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	55 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	3		London & Bombay B.	5 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank... ...	5 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	25	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	100 p ct pm
600,000	200	20	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
740,000	200	100	....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 pct pmnm
....	250	100	..	Guzerat Bank	4 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	40.	10	......	Alliance Financial	
				Bengal Credit Mob	2½ pm.
......	......	......	......	Bhattia Financial	No quotations.
750,000	500	100	4	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor..	7 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....	....	50	....	Central India Finan	
1,000,000	400	50	....	Elphinstone Finan	No quotations.
....	....	....	......	Financial Asso of Europe & India	
120000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. India and China	
190000	40	100	......	Do. New Capital	2 p ct discount.
1,000,000	50	100	......	Grand Finance Co	
300,000	40	50	......	Mofussil Financial Association	No quotations.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
800,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
9,000,000	100	6,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,410 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	150 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do	215 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	6,000	......	Frere Land Co.	91 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,600 per share.
....	....	1,000	......	Port Canning .. .	200 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,650 per share

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co...	No quotations
350,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
80,000	1,000	1,000		Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	No quotations.
180,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	
150,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	400 per share
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co...	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
			pr. S.		
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ...	No quotations
20,000	2,000	2,000	......	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ...	
85,000	1,300	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2000	1,750	......	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
.....	500	500		The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Ld.) 1st issue.	Par.
.....	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
250,000	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Petty's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations.
500,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,300	......	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co...	
			pr. ct		
160,000	5,000	5,000	6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co....	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
			pr. S.		
		11,000	1,800	Apollo Press Co ...	No quotations
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co ...	
237,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co ...	
400,000	2,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	
80,000	2,000	1,600	......	Bombay Press Co...	
		1,500	......	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	
20,000	2,000	750	......	Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee).. ...	
75,000	3,000	600	......	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	
70,000	3,000	105	......	East India Press Co.	
45,000	2,000	500	......	Victoria Press Co Madras	
40,000	3,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650	......	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
100,000	100	25	....	Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited	
100,000	4,000		......	Scott Press Co....	
300,000	1,000	225	....	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co. ..	
30,000	2,500	1,500	....	Prince of Wales Press Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co Consol. Stock ...	5 dis
		130	2½	Do. new £20 shares.	
		1,000	2½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company.	Par

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
60,000	500	300	......	Bombay Contract and Building Co..	No quotations
80,000	2,000	900	......	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
....	....	250	......	Goa Coffee Co... ...	
150,000	50	50	......	Bombay Gas Co. ...	
115,670	1,000	50	......	East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100	......	Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	100	......	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld...	
3,500	350	200	......	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.) ...	
30,000	1000	500	......	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld). ...	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs.	10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ...	,,	10
Spanish Dollars ...	,,	225
Carolus ...	,,	290
Mexican Dollars ...	,,	220
German Crowns ...	,,	210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	,,	223
Bar Silver ...	,,	106¼
Gold Leaf ...	,,	15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan ... Rs. 88¼
,, Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33 ... ,, 99
,, Co.'s ,, 1835-36 ... }
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43 ... } ,, 87
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55 ... }
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57 ... 102¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ... ,, 1 p ctp.
Five and a half per cent. ... ,, 106¼

PRICE CURRENT, 29th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Dhollera (New load) ...	Rs.	425 to 430
Bhownuggur and Mowa ...	,,	425 to 430
Surat and Broach ...	,,	400 to 405
Porebunder... ...	,,	300 to 310
Veeraval ...	,,	300 to 340
Khandeish ...	,,	280 to 290
Dharwar (Sawginned) ...	,,	465 to 470
Dhollera (April and May)...	,,	455 to 460
Oomrawattee (March and April)...	,,	440 to 445
Ditto (now ready) ..	,,	445 to 450
Hinghunghaut (New) ...	,,	470 to 475

THE following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 16th January 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin		Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Great British	3,50,000	......	9,57,650
,, France... ...	...	......	3,09,800
,, China	...	......	1,50,000
,, Hongkong	16,09,644	......	17,81,158
,, Ceylon... ...	3,00,000	......	...
,, African Coast ...	...	......	6,000
,, Suez	7,75,450	......	1,69,70,200
,, Arabian Gulf ...	...	......	800
,, Persian Gulf ...	3,000	......	14,350
,, Persian Gulf Steamer	46,164	......	4,98,085
,, P. and Singapore ...	3,95,970	......	7,11,900
,, Aden	...	......	43,775
Total for the week ...	34,80,228	......	2,14,43,718
Previously Imported in the year 1866	...	......	19,225
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th January 1866. ...	34,80,228	......	2,14,62,943
Ditto 1865	7,84,100	......	3,93,426
Increase Rupees	26,96,128	......	2,10,69,517

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.		Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Ceylon	50,000	......	50,000
,, Cutch	56,881	......	4,17,145
,, Concan British ...	44,139	......	2,15,142
,, Guzerat British ...	...	......	62,500
,, Madras ...	5,000	......	...
,, Goa, Demaun & Diu. ...	...	......	6,000
,, Malabar British ...	44,500	......	35,500
,, South Canara	5,200	......	86,000
,, North Canara	42,715	......	3,96,500
Total for the week ...	2,48,435	......	12,68,787
Previously exported in the year 1866	1,11,840	......	8,13,325
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th January 1866. ...	3,60,275	......	20,82 112
Ditto 1865	2,48,966	......	15,00,728
Increase Rupees	1,11,309	......	5,81,384

MONEY MARKET REVIEW,

WEEK ENDING 3RD FEBRUARY, 1866.

IT is seldom that telegrams by the Indo-European line have come forward with so much despatch as they have done during the past week. Messages have been received from the 25th ultimo to the 2nd instant, and report a dull and drooping market with heavy supplies from America, which is doubtless the cause of the present decline; the latest message that we hear of quotes Dhollera dull at 16d. Tho Manchester market is rather firmer, 40.'s Mule being now 25d.; this is an advance of 2d. on our last week's quotation. The effect of the week's news upon this market is less than might have been expected, the price of cotton being well maintained, notwithstanding the many rumours which have been put into circulation.

Piece Goods.—This market has again been rather quiet during the week, and with the news which we have had there is less disposition on the part of holders to operate; prices, however, keep steady, and under the influence of a stronger demand would soon advance. Few transactions are reported in 7lb. 40 inch Shirtings, the price realized in the beginning of the week being Rs. 8; 8¼ lbs. have been more dealt in at prices ranging from Rs. 10-2 to Rs. 10-6. Local make Domestics have fetched 17¾ to 18¾ annas, and English make 18½ annas per lb. T. Cloths have been rather lower than in the previous week. Madapollams keep comparatively steady at about former prices Transactions in Twist are still few, 40's Mule having brought 18½ annas.

Cotton.—A quiet feeling has prevailed during the week, and prices have experienced some decline on our last quotations. The business done has been mostly in New Oomrawutte Akote at from Rs. 430 to Rs. 440. A good many home orders being now held by some of the European houses, who wait for a reduction on present prices, tends to keep prices firmer than they might otherwise be. Shipments are going forward briskly, and aggregate for the week 42,706 bales against 33,088 bales last week. We quote yesterday's prices as follows:—New Dhollera Rs. 450; New Oomrawattee Akote Rs. 435; New Broach Rs. 445.

Frieghts—The market has been more active during the week, and rates have an upward tendency, which is likely to continue, unless a number of seeking ships should arrive. For forward shipment the enquiry for tonnage still continues brisk. For London there is little or nothing offering. We quote yesterday's rates for cotton to Liverpool:—Beginning ships £2; Going ships £2-5 to £2-7-6.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week when compared with that of the previous week shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance ...	Decrease ...	Rs.	41,44,372
Deposits at Head Office ...	Increase ...	,,	11,82,371
Deposits at Branches ...	Decrease ...	,,	1,52,138
Loans at H. O and Branches ...	Decrease ...	,,	1,81,816
Credit Accounts do. do. ...	Decrease ...	,,	84,635
Bills Discounted do. do. ...	Decrease ...	,,	56,279
Balances with Agents ...	Decrease ...	,,	47,602
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O. ...	Increase ...	,,	13,59,957
Do. do. at Branches ...	Increase ...	,,	2,77,090

Money.—We have to report a continuance during the week of the easier feeling which has now been prevailing in our money market for a short time past. Exchange on England is again rather lower and Government Securities are in more enquiry, while at the same time there is a tendency to an accumulation of money at the Bank. The Bank return for the week shows an increase to the Head Office Cash of 13 lacs, arising chiefly from an addition to their Deposits and also by a decrease of 3 lacs in accommodation There is an increase in Cash at the Branches of nearly 3 lacs. The most noticeable item in the Return is the heavy decrease in the Treasury Balance, the amount exceeding 41 lacs; this sum, however, only reduces the Government reserve cash, of which there is still 23 lacs in hand.

Government Securities have been in better request, and prices have experienced a slight improvement; we quote Fours 87¼, Fives 102½, Five-and-a-half 107. Latest Calcutta prices also show an advance there, the quotations being Fours 89 to 89¼, Fives 103 to 103⅜, Five-and-a-half 108⅞ to 109⅛.

Exchange.—Rates have again been declining during the week, and business has not been on a large scale. The advices as to the decline in the home Cotton Market, coupled with the heavy remittances of bullion now on the way to this market, will probably induce still more weakness after the outgoing mail. We quote yesterday:—Bank 2s. 1⅞d.; Credits 2s. 1⅞d; Documents 2s. 2d. to ⅛d. On Calcutta we quote:—Sight 97¼, and on China Rs. 213 for 60 day Bank Bills.

Shares.—In the beginning of the week there were some signs of activity in this market, and prices had an upward tendency. Latterly there has been less doing, and prices are again declining, without any good reason why they shoulddo so. New Elphinstone have again been the greatest attraction for speculators and prices have fluctuated between Rs. 250 and Rs. 180. Bank shares have been steady, prices being almost unchanged. Yesterday's quotation will be found in the Share List.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Irvine, Lieutenant, 44th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Shore, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, on furlough, from Europe.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 6.

McNeill, Lieutenant H. B., 3rd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

Alleyne, Assistant Surgeon R. A., 9th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Malligaum.

Horsley, Captain F., 3rd M. L. C., on furlough, to Europe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.			
6	Oorun ...	Manrotorio...	Goa, Feb. 4.
	Norval ...	Taylor ...	London, Sept. 16.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.			
6	Victor Amedie ...	Montfort...	Pernambuco.
	Eurydice ...	Vaughan ...	Liverpool.
	Rival ...	Padua ...	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per *Oorun.*—Mrs. Yates, and 2 children; and 150 deck.

Per *Norval.*—Mr. Thomas Shore; and Mr. Edward Shore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Helvellyn*, D. Barclay, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Lawely Chludow*, A. Bosse, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Fort William*, G. L Castle, bound to Rajapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S. S. *Sir Bartle Frere*, for Aden, Suez, Judda, and Hoodeida.

S. S. *Sir J. R. Carnac*, for Gulf of Cutch.

Ship *Fernandes*, for Havre.

Ship *Frenchman*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—January 31st, steamer *T. A. Gibb*, and ships *J. O. Baker*, *Victoria Nyanza*, and *Henrie Fernie*.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Thursday ... 8th 0h. 30m. A.M.
New Moon, Thursday ... 15th 3h 4m. P.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ... 23rd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	7	Moon and Saturn in conjunction at 11-56 A.M.	6 33	5 55	3 21	3 44	5th Feb. 1866. Time 8h. 36m. 22s. 6.
Thurs.	8	Venus in Ap. at 9-33 P.M.	6 33	5 56	4 11	4 41	
Fri.	9	Mars rises at 5-2 A. M.	6 33	5 56	5 13	5 51	
Sat.	10	Mercury rises at 5-47 A. M.	6 33	5 57	6 27	7 4	
Sun.	11	Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday.	6 32	5 57	7 40	8 18	
Mon.	12	Day dawns at 5-51.	6 31	5 58	8 42	9 10	
Tues.	13	Moon passes N. of Jupiter.	6 31	5 58	9 35	9 58	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.
(*Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.*)
TO SAIL ABOUT 14TH INSTANT.

THE favourite passenger ship "COUNTESS RUSSELL," 965 tons register, JOHN THOMSON, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will be despatched as above. For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Countess Russell.*

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

	£			
First Class...	64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class...	37	5	0	
Third Class...	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

A BARGAIN.—A Rosewood 10 stop HARMONIUM, for Rs. 250. Apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

A GENTLEMAN being about to take a short shooting trip into the interior, will be happy to meet a party desirous of joining him. Apply by letter to "B. C.," office of this paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASHAR LIMJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR SALE.—A nearly new SELF-DRIVING PHAETON, by one of the best makers, with a strong and fast Poney and excellent Harness complete. Address "A. B. C.," *Bombay Gazette* office.

FOR SALE.—Some strong well-built CARTS. Apply to the Storekeeper at Girgaum.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Co., Limited.

6th February, 1866.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, STEAM TRAVELLING CRANES Address, stating full particulars as to power, guage, price &c., to

H BROOKE, General Manager.

41, Mount Road, Frere Land, 6th Feby. 1866.

FOR SALE.—Now landing, ex *Belle of the Sea* from Boston, a Consignment of FRESH LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, MACKEREL, TOMATOES, GREEN PEAS, STRING BEANS, &c. &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

2nd Floor David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Norval*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Norval.*

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—A large quantity of beautifully bound ALBUMS, to hold 50 or 100 Portraits.

Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs 15 each—CASH.

Up-country constituents will please say the price of the Album required, and how many Portraits it should contain, accompanying their order with a remittance, or postage stamps, when the Album will be sent, post free.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

DAK BHANGY or PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing up to EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TOLAS.—Solid Brass Machine and Weights complete, on a Walnut-wood Stand. Where accuracy in weighing any kind of goods, dak bhangy parcels, or other packages is necessary, these new Machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 tolas. Net cash price Rs. 20.

7 and 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THACKERSEY POONJASHAW, RUNCHORESHOY UCHRUTHLOLL, PITAMBERDASS GIRDHURLOLL, and NEMCHUND FUTTECHUND, of the City of Ahmedabad, having revoked a Power of Attorney given by them to one KEVULDASS GIRDHURDASS on the 1st day of November last, have appointed one FURDOONJEE COWASJEE as their constituted Attorney in their behalf instead of the said KEVULDASS GIRDHURDASS.—Dated this 6th day of February 1866.

W. H. THACKER,
Attorney for Furdoonjee Cowasjee.

NOTICE.—The following regulations will be enforced during the Races:—

There will be no admittance to the Club grounds at either gate, except to those bearing members' cards as vouchers, or in possession of Tickets for the Race Stand.

The entrance for 2nd Class Ticket holders will be by the passage to the Course in front of the Veterinary Stables, but no carriage will be admitted on that path. Holders of 1st Class Tickets, on producing them, will obtain admittance by the main entrance to the left of the Stand. All carriages, after setting down, will pass out and remain in waiting on Bellasis Road.

J. H. HENDERSON, Major,
Honorary Secy. Western India Turf Club.

Byculla, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of S. B. COLAH.—All Creditors on this Trust are requested to send in a full statement of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 28th February instant.

In making up their statements, Claimants are requested to give credit for the securities pledged with them, at the price at which such have been realized, and furnish a Broker's Certificate.

No Interest is to be calculated, and no claims will be entertained after the date as above given.

CHARLES IGGULDEN, } Trustees.
JOHN GRAY, }

No. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3. P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).—Formed to take over and incorporate the business of the following Firms:—

Cardwell Parsons and Company, and Grey and Company, Bombay; Grey and Coles, Timothy Wiggins and Company, and Thomas Cardwell and Company, London; Thomas Cardwell and Company, and Russell Coles and Company, Liverpool. Capital £1,000,000 (One Crore) in 50,000 Shares of £20 (Rs. 200) each, with power to incease. Calls £5, (Rs. 50) per share on allotment, and further Calls, not exceeding £2-10s. (Rs. 25) to be made at intervals of not less than 3 months. It is proposed that the whole amount to be called up shall not exceed £10, (Rs. 100) per Share. Of the 500,000 Shares one half have been taken up by the Partners in the Associated Firms, 42,000 Shares in all were taken up at home on the 2nd instant, the remaining 8,000 Shares have been reserved for Bombay, and for these the undersigned are prepared to receive applications.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER VISRAM GOVINDJEE and ANUNDJEE GOVINDJEE have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Government freehold foras ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or chawl, or range of buildings and premises standing thereon, assessed under No. 4, situate lying and being in Byculla Tank, Packady, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,003 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Public Foras Road, on the west and north by the property of Mariam, wife of Miskathoo and Rangury Mahomed Yoosoof, and on the south by the property of Jewraz Bulloo and Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthuky; and which said ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 269. All person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise on the said premises, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim.—Dated this 6th day of February 1866.

KEIR, RAMSDEN, AND PRESCOT,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XIX. of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India for the year 1857, and in the matter of the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the Fifth day of February One Thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-six, presented to the Honourable Richard Couch, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, by Bhaidass Tapidass, Cawasjee Pestonjee Cama, and Cawushaw Pestonshaw, Shareholders and Contributories of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the said Richard Couch, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, on Monday, the 19th day of February instant; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAMROW NARRAYEN, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, has contracted to sell a piece of land or new Foras Freehold Salt Batty Ground, situate at or near Parell, between the road leading to Mahim and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, measuring 17,388 square yards or thereabouts; bounded on the east by the batty ground now or lately belonging to Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the north partly by the batty ground now or lately belonging to the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by the batty ground now or lately belonging to Hassum Ahmed Buckbaee Rungaree, and on the south by the batty ground now or lately belonging to the said Hassum Ahmed Buckbaee; and which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 493, 497, 498, and 514 in the name of the said Shamrow Narrayen. Any person having or claiming any Estate or interest either by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise in the abovementioned premises, is required to make the same known to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Purchaser, at their Office in Apollo Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference thereto if any such claims there be.—Dated this 6th day of February 1866.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PASSENGERS per S. S. "MELBOURNE" are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock on SATURDAY morning, 10th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THE first of a short Course of Lectures, in connection with the Bombay Mission of the S. P. G., will be delivered in one of the Rooms of the Town Hall, on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5 P. M., by the Rev. J. Wilson, D. D., F. R. S.

The subject of the Lecture will be "The Progress of Oriental Research as connected with Religious Enquiry."

The attendance of English-speaking Natives is specially invited.

C. D. DUPORT, M. A., Secy. S. P. G.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOW READY,
No. IV. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	Jan. 20	KURRACHEE ...	Jan. 31
AGRA ...	Feb. 1	LAHORE ...	Jan. 27
ALLAHABAD ...	Jan. 31	LONDON ...	Jan. 3
AUSTRALIA ...	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS ...	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA ...	Jan. 11	MADRAS ...	Feb. 1
BANGALORE ...	Jan. 31	MALTA ...	Jan. 4
CALCUTTA ...	Jan. 31	MEERUT ...	Jan. 30
CAPE ...	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND ...	Jan. 25
CEYLON ...	Jan. 30	OUDH ...	Jan. 31
COCHIN ...	Jan. 13	PENANG ...	Jan. 23
DELHI ...	Feb. 1	PUNJAUB ...	Jan. 24
FRANCE ...	Jan. 4	SUEZ ...	Jan. 13
HONGKONG..	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE ...	Jan. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

WE are enabled to state, upon satisfactory authority, that the "Auditor's report" on the balance sheet of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, which was sent to the newspaper offices late on Sunday evening, is not an afterthought of the Directors, resulting from the adverse criticism to which the balance sheet of the Company had been subjected by the public. It left the hands of the auditors at an early hour on the date it bears, and was in course of preparation as part of the ordinary duties of audit, when the balance sheet was certified and published. If the shareholders have erred in reference to the origin of this document, the directors or managers of the Corporation have only to thank themselves for their own vacillation and injudiciousness. It seems that the Nemesis of ill-luck is attending the management of this unfortunate Company even to the end.

ONE sometimes feels inclined to wish that our Indian rulers would follow the example of the illustrious Caliph Haroun Al Raschid by wandering in disguise among those placed under them, in order to detect abuses and find out defects. A Governor General, or even a Governor, surrounded by courteous secretaries, is very often in the dark as to the real state of affairs and feeling throughout the country, and this must be the case at present, or surely some notice would be taken by those in high places of the discontent almost universally prevalent among the servants of Government, military and civil, covenanted and uncovenanted, fair or dark complexioned. As there is but little chance, apparently, of Sir John Lawrence or Sir Bartle Frere arraying themselves as travelling merchants, and going forth, attended by their faithful secretaries in the guise of negro slaves, with a view to finding out for themselves how matters really are going on, we purpose bringing to their notice, not for the first time, what they would hear and see were they to imitate the famous Caliph of Bagdad.

In the first place they would be struck with the fact that those in the service of Government, instead of being proud of their position and envied by those not so situated, are discontented, and openly bewail their hard luck, while they are regarded by outsiders with a sort of pitying contempt. So far from finding Government servants working with cheerfulness and alacrity, they would find them actuated merely by a dogged sense of duty, and taking little or no pride in their work. On every side they would hear men curse the day when they came into the country, the seniors loudly rejoicing their time of emancipation is drawing nigh, and the juniors as loudly lamenting that they have such a lengthened prospect before them. On the other hand, it would not escape their notice that the wealth of the country has increased enormously of late years, and of this they would see many tokens. The ryots would be found rejoicing at the increased price of agricultural produce, and the moneyed classes at the numerous opportunities for investment now available, and at the spread of trade. It would certainly strike the dignitaries that the Government servants are the only class that seem to complain, and it might possibly occur to them to enquire into the reasons of this difference. They would not have very far to seek if they set to work in the right way.

That the position of the services should have deteriorated financially in an inverse ratio to the increasing prosperity of the country, results from the working of one of the most elementary principles of political economy. The greater the supply of money in a country, the less its value, *i. e.*, its purchasing power. Railways, public works, and augmented trade have raised wages, enhanced the price of necessaries throughout India by bringing in fresh capital into the country. All therefore benefit, except those who have fixed incomes, and they suffer in the same proportion that others gain. Here is one reason for the change that has taken place in the temper of the services. They have seen all around them rising while they had been steadily sinking. The pay which was sufficient to keep their predecessors in luxury barely suffices to keep them in comfort, and those who had calculated on retiring ere this with a competence often find themselves tied for long years to the service which has lost its charms. To do Sir Bartle Frere justice, he has shown himself alive to the existence of this great cause for discontent, and has strenuously advocated the adoption of the most natural, and indeed the only possible, remedy. His remonstrances, however, have been treated with disdain, and, we fear, have only resulted in drawing on him the disfavour of the Supreme Government.

There is another ground for dissatisfaction besides the one just discussed common to nearly all branches of the public service in India. We refer to the uncertainty of their position. They have seen the most solemn guarantees treated like piecrusts, and a whole service swept away with a stroke of the pen. They have had exhibited to them the sad spectacle of a Government panic-stricken at the name of debt, and in blind fits of unreasoning economy wildly reducing and cutting—here turning adrift faithful servants, and there disbanding whole regiments and breaking up whole establishments without a word of warning. The officers of the Indian army have learnt from sad experience to regard their rulers as their deadliest enemies, and look on themselves as cozened out of their rights, while the men sympathize with their officers, and are bewildered at the changes going on all around. Police officers are disgusted having to work with insufficiently paid men, whom they have no efficient means of keeping in check, and the policemen naturally despise the pittance offered to them by a paternal Government when they see common labourers earning twice as much on easier terms. Military men in civil employ are disgusted because they have been made so often the scape-goats of the economical vagaries of the day, and because Civilian Governors, looking on them as fair game, have lessened their emoluments and narrowed their prospects. All feel that they no longer serve a Government which has their real interests at heart. They feel that their work is no longer appreciated as it used to be, and that whether they do it ill or well it may be all the same to the authorities, that they will be treated with the same calm indifference, which contrasts so strongly with the warm interest manifested by former rulers under another regime. Government, however, goes serenely on, unconscious or regardless of the temper of its servants, and apparently ignorant of the fact, that the service once so highly prized and so loved, has now become so distasteful to all. Every mail takes home "old Indians," who, in former days, would have done their utmost to get their sons into the service they were relinquishing, but who now bitterly aver that they would rather see any one they have any regard for sweeping a crossing than in the Indian service. A few short years have brought about this change of feeling in men formerly distinguished in a remarkable degree by their *esprit de corps*, and by the pride they took in their work and in the service to which they belonged. Is the Government aware of the change that has taken place, and, if so, does it intend to endeavour to bring about a happier feeling? If the answer is in the negative, we can only warn them that they may get plenty of men to do their work, but that men of the same stamp as those who conquered India, and administered it for the last half century, will never again be found in the country.

THE 32nd Regiment M. N. I., in wings, passed through Kamptee *en route* to Saugor on the 20th instant from Secundrabad, under the command of Colonel W. T. Williams.

WE hear in a private letter from home that, at a late Bar dinner, instead of the usual toast of "Wine and Women" being given, the toast was "Lush and Shee," in allusion to the lately appointed Judges.

THE mail of the 3rd January announces the deaths of two general officers of the artillery, Sir E. C. Whingates, K.C.B. and K. H., and Sir G. E. Gowan, C.B. The former belonged to the Royal and the latter to the Bengal branch of the service. General Whingates entered the army on the 1st March, 1798, and served in Flanders under the Duke of York, at the seige and capture of Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart, through the Peninsula war, and at Waterloo commanded the Rocket troop, being severely wounded. He afterwards commanded the Royal Artillery in the northern district, during the riots in 1840, and was Director General in 1852, as well as Commandant of Woolwich. He died in his 84th year at Cheltenham. There remain now only six officers in the artillery who saw service in the Peninsula and Waterloo. This casualty promotes Sir W. M. G. Colebrook, C.B., K. H., to General; Sir Fenwick Williams, K. C. B., to be Lieutenant General; Colonel W. R. Nedham to be Major General; Lieutenant Colonel Maberly, C.B., to be Colonel; Brevet Major Leopold G. Paget to be Lieutenant Colonel; Second Captain L. S. Joyce to be Captain; and Lieutenant A. S. Macartney to be Second Captain.

Lieutenant General George E. Gowan, C.B., entered the Bengal Artillery on the 19th July 1802, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in January 1806. He was at the taking of Java in 1813—15, and at the taking of the three strong forts of Hattras near Agra in 1817, and in the Mahratta war, and other campaigns in Central India. He commanded the Artillery during the Gwalior campaign, and again in the Sutledge campaign, and was recommended by Lord Gough as A.D.C. to the Queen. As a troop leader, General Gowan's name was a "household word," when he was a Captain, among the gunners of his corps. The deceased officer's sons have all been in the service; the eldest was a Captain in the 27th Bengal N. I., and died some few years ago, after having been Adjutant of his corps many years; another son was a Captain in the Inniskilling Dragoons, and died some two years ago from wounds received from a tiger he had wounded, shooting on foot in Rajpootana. The following promotions take place by the General's death:—Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B., to be Colonel Commandant; Colonel James Brind to be Major General; Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, now in charge of our Mint, to be Colonel; Captain H. H. Maxwell to be Lieutenant Colonel; Second Captain T. A. Dirom to be Captain; and Lieutenant W. J. Stewart to be second Captain.

The death of General Duncan Sim, the senior Officer of the Madras Engineers, is also announced. He was a Cadet of 1810, and had served upwards of 56 years. Major General John Fitzmaurice, K. H., who died on Christmas-eve, held the post of Lieutenant to Her Majesty's Body Guard, and had seen hard service in the Peninsula and Waterloo with the Rifle Brigade. At the battle of Vittoria, skirmishing in advance, he with *two* riflemen took the first gun captured that day, with seven of the gunners prisoners. He had received several wounds. His son Captain Fitzmaurice, was lately Adjutant of the Lucknow Brigade of Artillery, and died last year in the hills when on leave from sunstroke.

THE *War Office Gazette* of the 19th December and 2nd January gave promotions in the 13th Light Infantry and 39th Regiment, in the vacancies caused by the retirement on half pay of Colonels Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., and Monro, C. B. Both officers had served in this country. Lord Mark Kerr commanded his corps during the mutiny, and was well known for never wearing a hat even in the hottest weather, and having his hair cropped, being dressed in the oldest of clothes. We saw him at the head of his fine corps in 1858, wearing his old Crimean blue staff trowsers, and long untanned leather riding boots. Russell tells a good story of him that occurred at the railway station at Allahabad:—"Among the passengers were a number of soldiers going back to their duty at Cawnpore, one of whom had yellow crossbelts, and seemed altogether—little as uniform is regarded in India—very oddly dressed. Lord Mark saw him, dashed down the bank at him and came back in a few minutes in a terrible rage—'There! what do you think, General, of the discipline these fine fellows are kept in —— one of your Highlanders, too! I asked that fellow who he was, and what regiment he belonged to: and what do you think was his answer—his answer to me, sir? Hang me, Sir, but the fellow turned round, stared at me, and said, "what the —— is that to you?" Did you ever hear such a thing?' 'Well, what did you say?' 'Say? why I told him who I was; that I was Colonel of the 13th Regiment and officer in command of the station; and then the fellow stared, begged my pardon and said, "He never would have thought it!"' Lord Mark did not mark the irony of the soldier, which was certainly, so far founded on fact, that it would have been difficult for any one to have divined that the person who stood before him, dressed as I have described' with the addition of a ragged tunic of red calico, wadded with cotton, was a colonel in the army." Lord Mark last commanded as Brigadier at Delhi, and now commands a brigade at home. Colonel Monro served as Adjutant of the 39th Regiment in the Gwalior campaign, and during the time the corps served in India. He had a brother in the 43rd Bengal N. I., who died some years ago.

In the 13th Major McDonald gets the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the corps. This officer rose from the ranks, and served in the Turkish Contingent. He has only been fifteen years rising through the various grades in the service, while Captain van Straubenzee, who gets his Majority, has upwards of 26 years service, with medals for the Cabul campaigns. He was one of the "illustrious garrison" at Jellalabad, Crimea, and Indian mutiny. In the 39th, Major R. H. Currie gets Colonel Monro's step. He served with the corps in India and the Crimea. Captain Pedder gets his Majority. This corps bears on its colours the words "Primus in Indis" for its services under Lord Clive at Plassey.

Major Sydenham Ross, late of the 35th Royal Sussex, who exchanged to the 16th, has just sold out, giving a step to Captain Bancroft, Lieutenant Godwin, and Ensign Croft. The 76th, the Hindostan regiment at Bellary, lose Major De Winton, late of the 16th; Captain Geddes, Lieutenant Harrison, and Ensign Simpson purchasing the step. The death of Colonel Alexander Murray, of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, promotes Major Lyons, formerly of the 20th, Captain and Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant Mackinnon, and Ensign Marsden to the higher grades. Colonel Murray formerly belonged to the 18th Royal Irish, with which corps he served the campaign in China.

THE *Hurkaru*:—Several Marwarees are now in the custody of the British authorities in Marwar, on charges of complicity in the slave trade, which the Government have determined to put down.

THE *Englishman*:—We understand that a *Suttee* was lately contemplated in Kotah, but it was prevented by the chief of that place, to whom the Viceroy has addressed a letter expressing his great satisfaction.

THE same:—We are given to understand that the Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey has been attending at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department during the past week, for the purpose of examining the several Budget estimates for the ensuing financial year 1866-67, received from the several Presidencies and Provinces. The task this year will prove an arduous one; for, while the receipts are generally decreasing, the expenditure of the State is increasing in all Departments. We are afraid that there will be no surplus at all; on the contrary, we should not be surprised if there was a considerable deficit.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 31ST JANUARY, 1-30 P. M.

Fair Dhollera, 16½d.; market fluctuating and uncertain, and in favour of buyers.

Bengal cotton 11⅞d.; market dull and inanimate.

Manchester market steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings 14s. 6d.

No. 40 Twist 2s. 1½d.

Copper £45 per ton; quotation for manufactured £101.

Consols 86¾ to 87, fallen in consequence of large withdrawals of gold from the Bank.

Bank discount 8 per cent.; market active and rate well supported.

More troops have been sent to Ireland. Frequent seizures of arms are being made.

NEW YORK, 28TH JANUARY.

The capture of Bandits (?) is confirmed. [This evidently refers to the capture of "Bagdad" and its Mexican garrison by an American fillibustering expedition mentioned in a previous telegram.]

The House of Representatives has conferred the suffrage on negroes in the district of Columbia.

The Fenian excitement in America is increasing.

LONDON, 1ST FEBRUARY.

Fair Dhollera 16½d; sales 1,000 bales.

Bengal Cotton 12d.

Consols 86⅝. Stocks flat.

Bank discount 8 per cent.

The formal opening of Parliament takes place this afternoon by the administering of the oaths to the new Members.

The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison is re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Queen will read the opening speech on the 6th.

Lord Napier's appointment as Governor of Madras officially announced.

Two Chilian privateers have made their appearance on the coast of Spain.

LONDON, 2ND FEBRUARY.

Fair Dhollera 16d. to 16¼d.

Stock 418,200 bales.

Bengal Cotton, 12d.

Manchester Market little doing, and prices slightly in favour of buyers.

7 lbs. Shirtings 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.

No. 40 Twist 2s. 1d.

Consols, 86¾. Stocks steadier since receipt of Bombay telegram announcing more favourable rate of exchange on London.

The official inquiry into the loss of the steamer *London*, on the voyage from Melbourne to Liverpool, is proceeding.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

VIZAGAPATAM, 5th February.

Steamer *Punjaub*, from Bimlipatam, anchored.

BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Races commence to-morrow, the first race will be run at 4 o'clock precisely.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

A MARWADDY was yesterday fined in the sum of five rupees by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for giving prevaricating answers.

THE examinations of the candidates for the office of Vakeel terminated on Monday last, and the result will be made known in the course of the week.

WE understand that the gas lamp pillars which had been ordered out from England for the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy will cost eight thousand rupees.

IT is stated that all the slaughter-houses will be removed to Mahim, and the Municipal Commissioner has written to Government to grant him a site there for the purpose.

MR. J. C. HARRISON, Assistant Mint Master, and Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay, has been transferred to Allahabad in the same capacity, and Mr. A. Gordon, who was at the latter place, has been appointed to Bombay.

THE local paragraph which appeared in our columns yesterday, in reference to the Municipal Commissioner being engaged on the preceding day in the removal of wooden boards which obstructed the thoroughfares, was founded, we understand, upon misinformation, and it is therefore incorrect.

THE paragraph which we copied from the *Bombay Saturday Review*, stating that the ship *John Stuart* had been taken up for the conveyance of 340 troops, turns out to be incorrect The *Countess Russel*, 964 tons, having been accepted for this service at Rs. 290 for healthy men, and Rs. 390 per head for invalids, fresh tenders for about 260 troops are expected to be issued in a few days; and this lot will probably complete the reliefs for this season.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 5th and 6 P. M. of the 6th February: max. 22 hours 8 minutes; min. 4 hours 39 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 3rd, and the United Kingdom 3rd February.

IT will be perceived by an advertisement in another column that a scheme has been projected to take over and incorporate the business of Messrs. Cardwell Parsons & Co., Messrs. Grey & Co., of Bombay, and the corresponding firms in England, under the Limited Liability Act, to be styled the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited). The subscribed capital is to be raised by the issue of 50,000 shares of Rs. 200 each, amounting to one million sterling or one crore of rupees. Half the shares have been taken up by the partners in the firms, 800 shares have been reserved for Bombay.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. Thacker, solicitor, applied for a summons against four Parsees for destroying a hut worth Rs. 700, belonging to a Hindoo named Wishwanath Govind. According to the evidence it would appear that, on the 13th December last, the complainant ordered two tents to be put up on a piece of land belonging to him on Mahbleshwar Hill. On the evening of the same day a party of about fifty men, including several Parsees, armed with knives, went to the spot and cut down the tents, saying that no persons had any right to erect tents on ground belonging to the Punchayet, and one of the tents was destroyed. A party of Police came to the scene of the disturbance, and six of the crowd were taken into custody. After hearing some witnesses, his Worship granted the summons.

FOUR seamen of the Swedish barque *Thetis* were placed yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charged with assaulting the chief officer of that ship. The case was investigated at considerable length, and the evidence being satisfactory only as regards the first accused, the carpenter of the ship, he was fined Rs. 20, in default to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for two weeks. His Worship stated that he had investigated this case under the local Police Act, as there was no provision in the Merchant Shipping Act for seamen of foreign vessels. The captain also charged the first prisoner with using abusive language, and all with disobeying his lawful commands in not going aft, when told to do so. As the Shipping Act did not apply to the case, this charge was also dismissed.

THE case of Virzpall Shamjee and others *vs.* Vardman Doongersey, which had been part heard by the Chief Justice, Sir Mathew Sausse, was called yesterday before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Couch. The case involves only a small sum of money, but is of a complicated character. His Lordship, looking over the Cheif Justice's notes, remarked that he had some difficulty in reading them. Mr. White (for the defendant) said he did not know whether the Chief Justice would sit again in the Court, but, if he did, it would be a great convenience to have the case tried before him. His Lordship said he had every reason to suppose, from what the Chief Justice had stated before he left, that he intended to sit again; but he did think he would be back before the middle of next month. He also remarked that if the case was to be taken up by himself he would require to have the judge's notes copied, as he could not read them. It was ultimately decided, with the consent of counsel, to allow the case to stand over till the return of the Chief Justice.

A CHINAMAN CAUGHT IN TRAP.—Yesterday a Chinaman was brought up at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charged with lurking house-trespass by night. Mr. Thomas Lenehan, a mechanic, stated that, on Sunday last, at 10-30 P. M., he was aroused by the screams of his ayah, who said "Sab, Sab, Ootho," there is a strange man in your bed-room." He got up and found that the light was put out. He immediately sung out to his servants, "Buttee lao"—(fetch a light) One was soon brought Mr Lenehan looked around his room, but did not see any strange person. He then looked under the cot, and found somebody lying there covered up with a carpet. He immediately secured the door of his room, and as soon as he said, "here he is," the Celestial got out from underneath the cot, with a chisel in his hand, and when Mr. Lenehan tried to seize him, he attempted to stab him with the chisel, the handle of which struck him on his cheek, causing a scratch. He succeeded in seizing him, and then tied him down to a chair with the assistance of his servants. A police constable was then sent for, and on his arrival the accused was made over to his custody. The ayah corroborated in material points the statement of her master.

After the examination of Mr. Cunningham, European Constable, His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Two suits were opened at the High Court yesterday, before Joseph Arnould, brought by the Imperial Banking and Trading Company against Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree. One was for the recovery of Rs. 76,085-3-75, as damages for loss sustained by the plaintiffs, by reason of the defendant having broken a contract dated 7th October 1864, whereby he agreed to purchase from them 100 shares in the Bombay Presidency Bank, and another contract date 14th October for the sale of 275 shares in the same Bank. The shares referred to in the first contract were to be sold in consideration of the payment of Rs. 100 as earnest money, and of a further sum of Rs. 21,900, and were to be delivered on or before the 10th of May following. The other shares were sold for delivery on the same date; and in addition to Rs. 275 as earnest money, a sum of Rs. 58,85 was to be paid for them. The shares were not accepted, and were consequently sold by auction on the 31st May, when they brought the sum of Rs. 4,664; and the action was brought to recover the difference between the sum and the contract price.

In the other suit the plaintiffs claimed a sum of Rs. 1,36,406-1 as damages for loss occasioned by breaches of two other contracts for the sale of shares in the Bombay City Bank. By one agreement, dated 29th September 1864, the defendant contracted to purchase 500 shares in consideration of Rs. 500 as earnest money, and a further sum of Rs. 81,687-8; and by the other, which was dated 14th October, to purchase 125 shares, in consideration of the payment of the sum of Rs. 23,312-8, excluding Rs. 125, given as earnest money. These shares were all deliverable, like the others, on or before the 10th of May 1865. Like them, too, they were not accepted by the defendant, and were sold by public auction, realising the sum of Rs. 31,093-3-0.

The two cases were taken up together. The Advocate General (Mr. White) and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Leathes, were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Taylor and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Dr Dallas, were for the trustees of the defendant, who is an insolvent. The only issue raised was as to readiness and willingness. After Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, Secretary to the Imperial Banking Company, and one or two other witnesses had been examined for the plaintiffs, the case was adjourned.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.—We hear that the Government of India has sanctioned the introduction of Printing in the Office of the Commissioner of the Southern Division of Bombay, at a cost of about 1,200 Rs. a month, as recommenced by the local Government.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, *Jan.* 31.

WATER POLICE AT BOMBAY.—With a view to make the Establishment of the Water Police at the port of Bombay more efficient, the Government of India, at the instance of the local Government, has sanctioned the appointment of an European Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 600, and four Serjeants on Rs. 80 each, per mensem.—*Id.*

WITH a view to reduce the heavy expenditure incurred in purchasing candles for lighting the offices of the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Assistants of which are generally required to work late at night, the Governor General in Council, we hear, has by a Financial Resolution, sanctioned the introduction of gas lights in those offices.—*Id.*

THE Nawab Secunder Begum of Bhoopaul has again expressed a wish to visit England. We trust this time she will be *pucka* in her determination, as it is not two months ago that she paid no less a sum than forty-five thousand Rupees to a Bombay Company as demurrage for the steamer she engaged for the voyage.—*Id.*

THE Mazagon Reclamation does not appear to be getting on so well; it is stated that the Company has lost its Engineer, Mr. Latham, and that the state of affairs generally is not very satisfactory. We understand that Mr. King, late Engineer to the Vehar Water Works, has been appointed Engineer to the Company in place of Mr. Latham.—*Bombay Builder, Feb.* 5.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN, the gentleman chosen by Mr. John Fleming for the appointment of Municipal Executive Engineer, has arrived and has taken over charge of his duties from Mr. T. A. Bulkley, lately officiating in the appointment. He has also, we are informed, taken the management of the Vehar Water Works Department, which has necessitated the resignation of Mr. King. If we are not mistaken Mr. Ashdown was only appointed until Mr. Aitken's arrival, so that it appears intended to dispense with the services of all the old servants of the Municipality.—*Id.*

COTTON.—Since the close of the American war this article has ceased to be exported to Europe from Shanghai, and notwithstanding the late considerable rise in prices at home, it is not likely the trade will be resumed unless prices here decline very materially; of this there is not much prospect, as the yield this season has been unusually small, so that prices maintained at Tls. 19 0.0 to 19.5.0 by the demand from the Southern Ports and for local consumption.

Some of our residents have during the past summer attempted the cultivation of Egyptian Cotton, but although the plant has flour shed most vigorously, scarcely any of balls have come to perfection.—*China Paper.*

THE WRECK OF THE "JEDDO."

WE are glad to hear that Captain Grainger, the Commander of the P. & O Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, is still in hopes that the vessel will be got off the rocks during the next spring tides. Nearly all the cargo has been got out of her, and as far as could be ascertained the deck of the steamer was not so much damaged as was at first supposed.

Captain Grainger is still on board of his unfortunate ship, and the sad mishap has been to him a source of great grief.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited) held on the 5th instant at 3 P. M., in the Registered office of the Corporation, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. Proposed by H. Brooke, Esq., seconded by J. Brooks, Esq., and carried unanimously,—That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.

2. Proposed by Merwanjee Fakeerjee, Esq., seconded by K. R. Dulvy, Esq. and carried unanimously,—That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a renumeration of two per cent., on the amount distributed and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

3. Proposed by Merwanjee Fakeerjee, Esq., seconded by K. R. Dulvy, Esq., and carried unanimously,—That vote of thanks be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

THE NEW BOMBAY SECRETARIATE.

WE give in page 161 the design for the new Secretariate building proposed to be erected in Bombay for the accommodation of the Secretaries to Government in the several departments and their establishments. It is designed in Gothic style of architecture adapted to the tropical climate of India. The proposed site is on the road towards the Cooperage on the latitude of the corner of Rope Wall Row and Rampart Row, close to the proposed Sassoon Memorial Hall. The buildings is arranged with its principal facade facing the west so as to admit the sea breeze into almost every portion of the edifice. The building as proposed has a total length of 476 1-6 feet north and south, its extreme breadth at the centre, excluding the carriage porch, being 85½ feet. It has a wing 145 1-6 feet in length at each end, terminating in octag n bays. There are four storeys in all, the total height from the tie beams to floor level being 65 feet. The principal entrance to the building is at the centre of the west facade, where a carriage porch is provided. In the entrance hall the principal staircase communicates with each floor This staircase is lighted by shafted windows contained in a singly lofty arch reaching through the several stories, and crowned by a large gable forming a principal feature in the west facade.

The building is liberally provided with verandahs and sun shades. The space is allotted as follows—Basement floor—Chiefly occupied with printing offices of the various department. First floor—Private apartments of His Excellency the Governor and Members of Council. Council Rooms. Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. Second floor—Judicial Department. Political and Educational Department.—Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments. Third floor—Railway Department. Public Works Department, Separate Department. Each department including its respective establishment and records.

The external walls are to be of roughly squared Coorla or other uneven coloured stone; and this stone facing is to be backed by rubble masonry. The architect is Captain St. C. Wilkins, R. E. The estimate, including contingencies, amounts to Rs 12,63,633. The plans at present await the sanction of the Government of India; but we hope, considering the great want which is felt for some central building of this sort, that it will not be long before the work is actually taken in hand.—*Bombay Builder.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH FEB.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Jamsetjee Eduljee and Rustomjee Nowrojee, were charged with assaulting Mr. R. Rowland, inspector of nuisances in the Bombay Municipality, while in the execution of his duty; and Jamsetjee Cowasjee with using threatening language towards him.

The complainant stated that, on the morning of Monday last, at 9 o'clock, he was inspecting nuisances in Bazaar Gate Street. He saw a projection from the verandah of a house, the number of which he did not take owing to the confusion. The projection was caused by a wooden plank about three feet from the verandah. There was a Parsee in the verandah, whom he requested to remove the projection. He said he could not. Prosecutor could not say who that Parsee was. Believed he was the prisoner. Went to remove it himself. He would not let him do it. About twenty men came to the spot; the first and second defendants gave him a push. The third defendant, who was standing in the verandah, told Mr Rowland that if he went there again he would take his life. There were four police sepoys there. They could not come to him. Complainant was not in the building department. He had orders from Dr. Hewlett that morning to see to the projections. The proper course in such a case was to give a previous notice, which he did not give himself. Mr. Rowland could not tell whether one had been given.

His Worship asked Dr. Hewlett, who was in court at the time, whether he did give any orders to the complainant to remove the projection. Dr. Hewlett said he did not. It was not the complainant's business. The Magistrate severely reprimanded Mr. Rowland, stating that he had no right whatever to interfere in the matter. He was merely inspector of

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nuisances, and it was not his business to remove the projection complained of. The defendants were ordered to be discharged.

After the termination of the case, one of the defendants appeared before His Worship, and applied for a summons against Mr. Rowland, for bringing this false charge against him, which was refused.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—6TH FEB.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A MOHAMEDAN PICK POCKET.—Ebrahim Shaik Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged with stealing a silk handkerchief worth Rs. 5, and Rs. 4-8, the property of Tukera Patloo, on the 5th instant.

The prosecutor stated that, on the day in question, he was in a crowd at the two tanks. He had the handkerchief, in which the money was wrapped, in his pocket. Suddenly he felt his pocket lighten, and on looking round saw the prisoner gliding through the crowd with the handkerchief in his hand. He immediately seized him, and gave him into custody.

The prisoner denied the charge; but His Worship considered the charge proved, and ordered him to receive twelve stripes.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Dadabhoy Shapoorjee and Dhunjeebhoy Deensajee, two Parsees, were charged with stealing one pair of gold wristlets, worth Rs. 400, the property of Nanabhoy Hormusjee, at Kandeewady, on the 4th instant.

The case was not gone into, as only one of the wristlets has been recovered; and it was adjourned until the 9th instant, to enable the police to recover the other one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Would you kindly inform me of the following query:—

If a friend play a game of 5 card cribbage, it being my play, I lead off with a 6, he following with a 2, I a 4, he a 3, making 15 and a run of three (*i. e.*, 2, 3, and 4.). I play 5 and score 4 holes (2, 3, 4, 5.), and the last play being his he puts down a 2? Can he score 4 holes (my 5 coming between).

Opponent thus I
2 6 first play.
3 4
2 5

By answering in your to-morrow's issue, I should feel obliged, and I will clear up a little dispute between two friends,

A CRIBBAGE PLAYER.

STRANGE SYSTEM OF FINING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me to bring to your notice an act of Government which exemplifies the spirit of liberality and justice now displayed towards public servants in Government employ, trusting that you will have some comments to make upon it.

Government have ruled that any of their servants addressing public officers in matters relating to their private affairs, nd pay, must defray the postage, thus additionally taxing their employer's in many instances, which has much relate to Government as to the officer; but this is not all, the replies being also sent bearing, the Government office is charged double postage, being actually fined (double postage being a fine) for the application of a process over which he has no control.

PROTEST.

THE GAEKWAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Really your correspondent of the "28th January, "Guzerat," has a wonderful facility in discovering mare's nests. His ability to detect the identity of an anonymous writer is worthy of one of those prophets who haunt the precincts of Bedlam. And the beauty of the thing is that, after *discovering* and *covering* him with shame to his heart's content, he is only able to reply to his assertions by a little bit of "Chop-Lodgic."

In my last letter, it should be remembered, I mentioned the "regular," not "irregular," forces of the Gaekwar, and, even taking the latter into consideration, I reiterate my assertion, that some 14,000 men, not concentrated be it remembered, but, as your correspondent truly says, "scattered all over the country," from Deesa to Naoosaree, and from Ookamundel to Bareea, with several bodies of English troops interposed among them, so as to prevent them massing on occasion, is *not* an army, even if half are disciplined and all led with ability, to excite the fears of the British, unless the courage and confidence of the latter are much diminished of late years.

Again, I never denied that some of those who "figured in the events of 1857" may be in Baroda, but it is equally certain that many such men, amnestied by Lord Canning, are all over the *British* territories. What I did deny, and what I still deny, is that his Highness would allow any conspicuous insurgent leader to find refuge in his country.

I never said that there was "no vice" in Baroda, but only that it was what you find in all large towns, and that the Gaekwar repressed it as much as he could. With regard to the expression "facts patent to all," I may remark that it is patent to all thinkers on the subject, that the real argument in favour of Native States is, not whether they are well or ill-governed, not a question of vice or no vice, but the fact that there are large classes in India to whom British rule, however beneficent it may be, is distasteful, and who are much more innocently employed serving a Native ruler, than in leavening with their hatred the already discontented population of the British territories.

In conclusion, I imagine that the "individual, whoever he may be, to whom your correspondent, who would have it believed he writes from Baroda, but whose ignorance of Baroda affairs proves him to date from somewhere else, alludes, the public will assuredly not condemn him more than the man who, without offence given, in a public discussion, where private calumny is equally useless and misplaced, has raked up the events of "some years ago," to make a stab in the dark," at the reputation of a writer, in regard to whose identity he cannot be certain.

The only thing worthy of notice in this most foolish production, is the just tribute to the virtues and talent of General J. Devine, H. H G. S. His Highness Khunderaoo has ever been the fast friend of the British, and these incessant underhanded attacks on his policy must assuredly give him a fine opinion of the gratitude and friendship of that nation.

4th February. GAEKWAREE.

THE MAJOR MACPHERSON DISPUTE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—How much longer are the ways of officers and gentlemen to cater for the wonder-loving public, and does a man when he puts on a military uniform abandon all his rights and liberty, moral and civilian? The publication in your issue of the 31st January of the Major Macpherson case, indicates that, whatever an inferior officer's idiosyncrasy, he unavoidably upon the slightest occasion of dispute finds himself involved in a most unpleasant dilemma, and the eventualities are as unseemly and coarsely worded official correspondence, and loss of liberty by arrest.

It is by no means clear either, under the system, how far you are guilty of abetment under some clause or other of the Articles of War or the Mutiny Act by publishing the correspondence in your columns! Government and the Commander-in-Chief do not like publicity in military matters, and you now may be open to impeachment under those edicts, which so stringently provide for "good order and military discipline," never apparently to be achieved, at least, if we may judge by the glimpses given us in the Mhow and other military scandals. In the case of General Green, there is a precedent for sacrificing an old distinguished officer, not because he is guilty, but because he pleads the truth in his defence, and unfortunately for the truth of the military axiom discovered by General Tapp, that *no party concerned ought to try his own case*, his judges had amongst their number those from whom the *public* ought to have received *their* explanations, but have not. Now in Captain Walsh's case, there are no reasons for supposing the change in judges has resulted in much advantage to him, for General Tapp, true to the instincts of the service in which he has risen, recognizes deductions which would be remarkable but for the source from which they emanate. He perceives an apology where nothing occurred beyond the gentlemanly desire to settle a dispute in a friendly manner; that Captain Walsh was wrong in writing direct to head quarters when his doing otherwise would have increased his trammels; that the illegal act of military arrest at midnight contained the essence of *indelicacy*, because Captain Walsh was not a bachelor, &c.—but nowhere do we see any reprimand for the false imprisonment, or illegal trespass against Captain Walsh, an omission which leads to the inference that the remedy for so arbitrary an illegal military act rests only with the civil courts of Bombay by an action for false imprisonment. In the notice of the case which the public should demand, and the public journals advocate the position of the Adjutant who has ministered in so unworthy a manner, by a harsh and peremptory style of writing and participation in an illegal order *when illegality only can cover him*, ought to be inquired into, for where an officer may address his senior and superior in every respect in a style wanting in urbanity, and where there is an incompetency to judge of the legality of acts done and participated in, the disgust pervading all classses of our army, arising from other causes, is not likely to be lessened, nor the comfort and respectability increased under the new organization, which, without any other recommendation, at least presupposes a fair amount of tact and intelligence with all who fill appointments under the new regime.

LOOKER ON.

Bombay, 5th Feb. 1866.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA, 29TH JANUARY.

CALCUTTA has been talking of scarcely anything else than the Fancy Ball which was given on the night of the 25th instant at the Viceregal Palace. Of course, everybody regarded his own dress as perfect and correct, whilst he vigorously denounced all the rest as "not in keeping," and it is no wonder, therefore, that the ball was voted a glorious success. Everybody being satisfied with his own display, everybody declared it was a jolly party, and so, although no two individuals agreed on any one point, there was a unanimous feeling of great enjoyment. The Viceroy may, therefore, accept the conviction that he managed to please the thousand and one guests who crowded his halls on that eventful night. It will be useless for me to give you a list of the characters and personages that aired themselves on that occasion, as the papers have already given them at tolerable length, besides which it is not conceivable that your readers should take any interest in an event which occurred in this Presidency, of a character so very ordinary as a fancy ball. The columns of the up-country papers are frequently disfigured by such accounts of theatrical performances and so forth, but I never could understand the taste and judgment that admitted those descriptions, or the reasons why the writers thought that readers in other stations and Presidencies could take any interest in knowing that Mr. Snook's personation of Cox was admirable, whilst Brown was a complete failure as Box. But even if I be wrong in condemning all this as absurd and foolish, I have been spared the duty of chronicling the very small beer of a fancy ball by the Calcutta papers, to which I must refer you for an account of all that was said and done on that occasion. I should very much like, however, to know what Scindiah thought of it all. He was present of course, and must have had queer notions of "those strange English people." He has an audience to-day at the palace, but it is altogether of a private character. There is, however, very little likelihood of his gaining the object nearest his heart, viz., the restoration of the Fort of Gwalior. He is a restless and unhappy man, and the course he has adopted of seeking peace by wandering over the country is the worst he could have adopted. It is to be hoped that Sir John will advise him to resume the reins of government in his own territory, instead of placing them in the hands of an inexperienced boy, who is sure to be made the tool of the wiliest and most aspiring of those who surround him.

I have on more than one occasion mentioned the Royal Tivoli gardens in my letters. I have now to say that they have been finally closed, that there are two and thirty writs out against the proprietor, that he has victimsed a great number of labourers and artisans, and has let in the press to a pretty tune in the shape of advertisements. Of all these, the least to be pitied are the three daily papers, for they could scarcely have been blind to the character of the scheme and the reckless way in which the proprietor acted. The latter has left Calcutta, and the police are completely at fault in their endeavours to arrest him.

We have had rain at last, and not before we sadly required it. Several months elapsed without a drop to refresh the parched earth, and the consequence was that, even at this early season of the year, diarrhœa and similar diseases made their appearance. Everything betokened a terrible summer, both as regards heat and sickness, but we had a slight shower on Saturday and another yesterday, whilst the clouds are still hanging over us, apparently heavy with rain. This has brought the cold weather back again, I am glad to say, and will, I hope, arrest the progress of disease. All nature looks refreshed and joyous, and the heart of the poor ryot is once more alive with hope and expectation of a good crop.

The Port Canning Company have just published their first report, and have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. The former has been accepted by the public as a satisfactory one, and the programme of action which they have laid down for the coming year, can scarcely fail to produce still more substantial results. The Company have induced the British India Steam Navigation Company to consent to the despatch and receipt of the Akyab and Chittagong mails at Port Canning; and they have determined, very wisely, to hold their meetings at the port itself, instead of in Calcutta as they have hitherto done, and to inspect personally the progress of the works they have set on foot. We may be sure now that these works will actually progress, for there is nothing so effectual in getting things on as the actual presence of the master. The name of Captain Hoskins must be familiar to you, in connection with that most memorable affair, the loss of the *Eagle Speed*, when a number of Englishmen turned their backs on upwards of three hundred natives, whom they left to perish on that ill-fated vessel. Captain Hoskins was present on that sad occasion, and as Port Master he should have assumed charge of the ship and steamer when he saw that the captain of those vessels had lost their wits. He failed to do so and the reason which I heard him assign, when he was examined by the court of enquiry, was that the idea never struck him. For this he was suspended from his appointment, till the Government should decide as to what should be done with him. His great exertions to save the coolies went much in his favour, and it was felt that a severe penalty was not required in his case. He has now been definitely removed from his appointment and placed in charge of the new light ship, whilst his place has been taken by Lieut. Warden, of the Royal Navy. This light ship has not come an hour too soon, as we shall soon have the S. W. Monsoon, when it will prove of the greatest possible service to vessels entering or departing form that port. Great improvements have now been effected in the Mutlah, thanks to the indefatigable activity of Mr. Schiller. If the Port Canning Company have declared a dividend so early of 2½ per cent., under the most disadvantageous circumstances, there is every reason for the conviction that, under their altered and improved condition, the returns will be something greatly more gratifying.

There is every probability of another little war on our Eastern frontier. That bumptious tribe, the Munipoorees, and that equally cantankerous race, the Garrows, are beginning to show their teeth. Their country has been in a sadly troubled condition for some time, and they have been fighting among themselves with infinite relish. The Munipoorees are especially dissatisfied with their present Rajah, who holds his seat under the cognizance of the British Government. Last year they attempted to get up a rebellion, but were checked by a body of our police and by some of our tea-planters in Cachar, who came up with them in the neighbourhood of the Burruk and gave them a nasty thrashing. These savages now swear vengeance against the planters, and openly declare that when next a favourable opportunity offers for a good decisive raid, their wrath will be poured out in buckets on the heads of the devoted planters. Year before last they attacked the bungalow of Mr. Thompson, and would undoubtedly have hacked him to pieces, had he not made a clear bolt of it, and swam across the river. The long wished for opportunity to ruin the tea-planters has not, it appears, arrived, for another rebellion has been got up against the Rajah, and as in all such cases the struggle is never confined within its natural limits, we shall find these savages flowing over the border, and dashing in amongst the planters. The Bengal Government has determined to take time by the forelock, and the police are being largely stengthened on the frontier, whilst some troops also are, I believe, to march thither.

The Supreme Government has suddenly shown such symptoms of energy and real liberality, that Calcutta is overwhelmed. It has at last opened its eyes to the fact that, in spite of all the education which we have imparted to the Bengalee, there is an immense difference between him and the European and East Indian. Hitherto the salaries drawn by Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (uncovenanted) have been the same, whether the parties be native or Christian. This was believed to be "just" to all parties, whereas a little consideration and reflection would have shwon that it was grossly unjust, both to the Christian portion of the body and the poor natives, whose cases have to be adjudicated. It has now been determined that the salaries of the Christian members of the judicial body shall be largely increased, if not actually doubled, as the authorities have at last found out that although a native Deputy may possibly turn out an equal quantity of work, its quality is unfortunately below that which his Christian fellow-servant produces. The fact is that, beyond making the Bengallee, inordinately conceited and strongly disloyal, our education has done nothing for him. He is a rogue *in grain*, and will ever be that, till the influence of Christianity has been felt by him. There is not a man among them, I care not who he is, that would hesitate to utter or second a cool, deliberate, gigantic falsehood, if it secured him any advantage; and if some of these precious native Magistrates refrain from corruption, it is from no perception of the degrading character of the offence, but from fear of detection and the punishment which it will bring in its train. There is not a man amongst them that is not viciously disloyal, and it is only because they are really such a despicable and contemptible lot, that we feel little uneasiness here. If India be ever under a purely Indian government, it will not be an "educated Bengallee" that will hold the reins. Those men whom we have been coaching, for I know not how many years, will subside into the places which their forefathers held, as dewans, cashiers, &c., &c., for the boasted genus of the Aryan race is as barefaced a coward, a liar, and a cheat as earth ever saw. I have known these said educated Bengallees for twenty years and more; I have mixed among them, and talked with them, and eaten with them; and I am not the only one, among the hundreds of Englishmen who have availed themselves of the same advantages, that has come to the conclusion that, as a body, they are shallow, superficial, selfish, vain, and inherently mendacious. Their conceit is something positively amazing, whilst their souls are utterly unable to rise above the petty meannesses and grovelling desires of any semi-savage race. No, out of *this* Nazareth, no good can come, for at least fifty years yet.

LUCKNOW, 30TH JANUARY.

FOR once the news from the North-West has belied all anticipations and prognostications. At the same moment that the *Gazette* containing my letter of the 17th, speaking of all sorts of troubles in *prospectu* on the frontier, came to hand, came also the *Englishman*, containing the peace telegram from Peshawur. Nothing could be more satisfactory than this, if the results can only be depended upon as permanent. Three of the offending villages have been destroyed; the head men are all in confinement; certain other Khans of Swat have come in, apologized, and returned the money they had taken from our subjects, the Mullick, our subject, who had been imprisoned, has been released; and all this has been effected, and the force broken up, without a shot having been fired. There is no saying, however, what might have been the end, had an army less numerically strong been sent, and a military demonstration less dashing and imposing been made. It is to the wisdom displayed in backing up the exertions of the civil authorities by such a splendid force as that lately under the command of Brigadier General Dunsford, that this early and bloodless termination of the campaign is to be attributed. And for once we have shown that we have profited by past experience, that the lessons taught us at Umbeyla in 1862-63 have not been forgotten. May the shadow of our Government never grow less!

A curious statement occurs in a letter from Cawnpore. "I wanted a horse the other day," says the writer, "and went about the station endeavouring to acquire one for a 'consideration.' I saw, in the course of my peregrinations, ring-bones, spavins, splints, sand-cracks, sore backs, galled-withers, and so on no end of 'screws.' I made an inroad upon N——, the livery stable-keeper, and going upon another tack, beat up the quarters of B——, the 'magnificent.' I found nothing at either place to suit me; so I betook myself to the large *surrai* on the west of the city. Here I found no less than three hundred horses picqueted in capital order, all in excellent condition; up to any weight, fit for anything and everything, but—they were not for sale. There was for every horse a man, a stalwart Punjabee or a Pathan, with whom, though no arms were to be seen, my belief is that none were without them. Now, the question is, who were these horsemen? Where were they bound for? Were they loyal subjects of the Crown, or free warriors in quest of employment? To enquiries I made as to their destination, the reply invariably was—*kooch kubber nae—Hum nae janteh*—when it was not positively a refusal to answer the question. The Government Tehseelee is not far from the *surrai*, where these independent, if not insolent, troopers had remained for a whole day and night; but, probably, owing to the Tehseeldar being a *Moulvie*, they—being Mahomedans—were not interfered with, nor was any report made to the local authorities of the very unusual appearance of a somewhat compact body of horsemen, travelling to no one could tell where, and with such a mystery about their purposes. Indeed the Tehseeldar might have been worse employed than in endeavouring to discover the meaning of this extraordinary cavalcade quartering themselves in the neighbourhood of a rich and populous city, and then marching off again in a most mysterious manner." So I think, too.

It is said that in the crusade which the Health Officer of Calcutta has commenced for the purpose of purifying that down-country depot of all nastiness, the Governor General takes great interest. His Excellency has deputed one of his personal staff to accompany Dr. Tonniere on his tour of inspection, a pastime which, I suspect, the gentleman in kid does not at all relish, and in which he cannot be expected to take much delight. Sir John Lawrence has inspected the principal drains of Calcutta himself, and is said to make light of the difficulties which appear to beset the attempt to purify the City of Palaces. Much, however, may be done by energetic exertions, and with an active and able Health Officer, and the Viceroy for his coadjutor, the Ditchers need not despair of the conservancy of their city being properly attended to.

I should, in my last letter, have given, in connection with my notice of Dr. Hathaway, the following anecdote, which is now making the rounds of the regimental messes, and it is wonderful that it has not yet found its way into the papers. It appears that, not very long ago, a nephew of Sir John Lawrence—a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 35th, on landing in Calcutta, called at Government House. He expressed to the A. D. C. in waiting his wish to see the Governor General, and handed him his card. The *Aide* disappeared for a few minutes, and then returning informed the visitor that His Excellency was too busy to see him, but would be glad to do so at dinner that evening. The nephew, who had expected to find lodgings with his uncle, now left Government House with no pleasant feelings to quarters elsewhere, and of course was not long in finding them. In the evening, however, he went and dined with his uncle. Nothing is said about the kind of reception he met with; that was, perhaps, all right enough, though it was not a little strange that, on his first calling, neither Lady nor the Misses Lawrence received him—if, indeed, they knew of his being there. But the dinner is most unmercifully criticised. The party consisted of nine; two outsiders and seven of the household. The "viands" consisted of a scraggy joint of mutton, beefsteaks, mince-pies, vegetables, a roast goose, and a rice pudding, with a few dried fruits for the dessert. Sherry was served with the soup, and afterwards there was nothing but beer, and of this even not more than the second glass. Our young swell had just been reading Charles Dickens' account of Lord Mayor Phillips' banquet on the Lord Mayor's day; and we may therefore fancy what must have been his disgust at finding that, instead of "cold punch with the turtle, champange with the pea-hen, Madeira with the guinea-fowl, and hock with the partridge-pie, port with the cheese, sherry with the Nesselrode pudding, and claret with the filberts," nothing but the humblest fare, and two of the cheapest drinks comprised the viceregal dinner at Calcutta, the popular idea at home being that the Viceroy and Governor General of India, with his £30,000 a year, and house and servants found, lives in a style, combining English with Oriental magnificence, which is grand beyond all description. Well, dinner over, the ladies adjourned to, as our young friend thought, the drawing-room, for he did not see them afterwards, while the gentlemen went into the billiard-room, where Sir John Lawrence graciously asked them to join him in a game at billiards. It was now past 9 o'clock, and the game was barely over when it struck 10. Our young friend had momentarily expected during the play that "pegs" would be introduced; but there was nothing of the kind. Presently Dr. Hathaway walks in, and whispered, first into his ear, and then into those of the outsider, that it was time to retire. Both of them now laid down their cues, and the Governor General, seeing this, approached, shook hands, and, bidding them "good night," stepped out of the room. A moment afterwards, in came a kitmutgar with a tray, bearing a decanter and three tumblers; and the gentlemen being now prepared to depart, Dr. Hathaway, in the most courteous and affable manner possible, insisted upon their taking a "peg" before leaving the hospitable roof of Government House. It need hardly be added that they did this, and, further, that they went home splitting their sides laughing at the "sell" they had had. However the story got abroad at first, I cannot say; but the original version has evidently lost nothing in point of exaggeration or amplification, though I have related it here without any embellishment whatever. There is this moral, however, to be derived from it, that Sir John Lawrence makes no distinction in his treatment of visitors to Government House—be they his relatives, or friends, or strangers.

The Raja of Bulrampore, Vice President of the Talookdars Association, is here. I don't know what precise business he has come upon; but this I do know, that it is not to preside over any more meetings of the talookdars. All that sort of thing has had its day, and with the departure from the province of Mr. Wingfield will the Association itself end its days. Eight short months ago, the vaunted pretensions of this Association surpassed in their offensivenesss the most intolerable arrogance that ignorance and native insolence could create in any people or any body of men. Meetings were held one after another in rapid succession; state measures were fearlessly discussed in a spirit which was more mutinous than loyal; the most inflammatory speeches were made condemnatory of the Government, and published throughout the country in both English and the vernacular. Sir John Lawrence was openly accused of contemplating a most treacherous policy towards the talookdars, and threatened with all sorts of dire consequences if he did not desist from prosecuting enquiries into tenant rights. And all this was being done in Lucknow with the consent, if not under the direct encouragement, of the local government. It was impossible that such a state of things could continue long, or prove injurious to any one but the talookdars themselves; and it is due to the condemnation that your correspondent has from time to time passed on it, exposing the evil tendencies of the harangues, and pointing out the mischief that was sure to result from so inordinate a display of a *bunkum* patriotism, that the Talookdars' Association is about to die a natural death, fortunately for itself, before any of its more impulsive members have done anything to compromise their liberty or their rights, or both, with the law. But this much must be conceded, that, whatever might have been the means employed, Baboo Dukinarunjun Mookerjea, the founder of the association, and its secretary and leader up to within a very few months, has accomplished more for the talookdars—obtained for them far greater advantages—than they could have ever hoped to achieve without his advice and assistance.

THE POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants of Calcutta, Members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and others.

SHEWETH,—That your petitioners are extensively engaged in the trade of the port of Calcutta and deeply interested in all matters that affect the commercial welfare of British India.

That, in order to promote the progress and prosperity of the commerce of this port and the extension and improvement of the internal traffic of Bengal, it is expedient that the industry and enterprise of your petitioners should receive all the assistance and encouragement which good government can give.

That, in view of the great and increasing commercial relations subsisting between India and Great Britain, it is of the highest importance to the interests of your petitioners that speedy and regular communication, both telegraphic and postal, should be maintained between the two countries.

That your petitioners have grave cause of complaint as to the manner in which both the telegraphic and mail services between the two countries are carried out, and your petitioners apprehend that unless the influence and authority of your Hon'ble House are brought to bear on these important questions, needful reforms will be tardily and imperfectly introduced.

That with regard to the Telegraphic Service your petitioners complain of the length of time occupied in the transmission of messages, such time frequently extending from ten to twenty days, and occasionally to even thirty, or more, days:—Of the imperfect manner in which messages are transmitted, whereby they become frequently unintelligible, and are consequently valueless when delivered to the addressees;—of the apparent absence of any regulation that messages shall be transmitted in the order in which they are received,—leading to grave irregularities when important messages, either political or commercial, are passing over the lines.

That those causes combined import an element of uncertainty into commercial operations between the two countries, which your petitioners believe would not exist in the same degree if the service were conducted with regularity and free from all suspicion of possible favouritism.

That in the belief of your petitioners the inefficiency in the service and the irregularities of which they complain occur mainly in that portion of the telegraphic line which passes through the dominions of Foreign Governments: your petitioners therefore trust that your Hon'ble House will be pleased to adopt such measures as will engage the cordial co-operation of those Foreign States in maintaining the effective working of the Telegraph Service through their territories. And your petitioners respectfully suggest that if possible one line of wire should be specially appropriated for the service between this country and the United Kingdom.

That with regard to the department of the Post Office your petitioners respectfully desire to call the attention of your Honourable House to the anomalous position of the mail service between Calcutta and London.

That the purpose of such service as originally contemplated by Her Majesty's Government was to establish postal communication at regular intervals, corresponding with dates of despatch and receipt both at home and abroad.

That while the intervals in the despatch of mails *from London for India* have been regularly maintained, the intervals in the despatch of mails *from Calcutta* have considerably varied, that portion of the mail service which is performed under contract by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and conducted via Galle occupying more time than the other portion which is conducted via Bombay and conveyed to that port from Calcutta by land, the greater part of the land transit being by rail.

That this variation is attended with material inconvenience to your petitioners and detriment to the public service, inasmuch as the accelerated transmission via Bombay reduces the mail service from an intended weekly to a practically fortnightly service, since for several months in the year there is an interval of one to two days only between the closing of the mails via Galle and via Bombay, whilst they frequently close on the same day; and that when further time will have been economised in the land transit to Bombay the anomaly of the present arrangements will be still more remarkable, for letters despatched by the later route on the same day, or even a day later, will arrive in London a week before those dispatched via Galle.

That your petitioners believe the sole remedy for this defective arrangement to be the establishment of a weekly service, via Bombay, of the despatch of mails from London and from Calcutta on fixed days of the week,—the route via Galle being abandoned.

That your petitioners further consider it expedient that in future contracts for the mail service between England and India a higher rate of speed should be insisted upon than has hitherto been required from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, as experience conclusively proves that steamers with adequate power are able to perform the voyage in a much shorter time on an average than is allowed under the present contract.

Your petitioners therefore pray for the appointment of a Select Committee of your Honourable House to enquire into the present administration of the Telegraph Service between India and Europe, and as to the expediency of having a regular weekly mail between India and Great Britain, and Great Britain and India, leaving on a fixed day in each week.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Calcutta, 27th January 1866.

BENGAL.

THE young Rajah of Bhurtpore left the Presidency on Monday morning, under the salute of his rank from the ramparts of Fort William. —*Hurkaru*, *Jan.* 31.

MR. BEADON has administered a gentle rebuke to Mr. Alexander, Magistrate of Bhagulpore, on the following grounds:—Some time back, a man named Stephenson was found drunk in one of the East India Railway carriages at the Bhagulpore station, where he was annoying the passengers. He also struck two of the Company's porters, and then placed himself in the way of a train which was in motion, so as to endanger his life. When called on to show his ticket he said he had none. The man was duly taken before the magistrate, when he admitted his offence, and expressed contrition for having acted as he had done. The magistrate, however, simply warned and discharged him. The case having come before Mr. Beadon, His Honor remarked that it was not one for a display of leniency, and that in warning and discharging the prisoner, he thought Mr. Alexander had shown a great want of judgment.—*Id.*

WE are informed that the long-disputed question of the first class fares of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company may now practically, the Bengal Government thinks, be considered disposed of by the admission of the Agent that the present fares are best adapted to the short Metropolitan traffic on the Calcutta and Kancharaparah section, that is to nine-tenths of the whole first class traffic of the line. The Agent, however, proposed that for this section of the line monthly first class tickets should be issued, and that only the holders of these monthly tickets should continue to travel at the present rate, the fare of ordinary first class passengers being raised from one anna to one anna and a half per mile. In this proposal the Bengal Government was quite unable to concur, for the more liberal arrangement now existing undoubtedly tends to give elasticity to traffic, while the limitation advocated by the Agent would be simply an obstacle to its due expansion.

With respect to the small remainder of the first class traffic, amounting for the half-year ending 30th June 1865, to only 2,279 persons, it is obvious to Government that any present increase of fare, while adding very little to the general revenue of the Company, would re-act unfavourably on the through traffic in connection with the lately established steam services from Kooshtea, from which good results both for passengers and goods may otherwise be expected.

The fact that there has been realised during the above half year from first class passengers' luggage, a sum almost equal to the amount of their fares, shows that indirectly the Company have succeeded in taxing the upper classes in a way which is not deterrent to the passenger traffic, and this should be prominently pointed out to the Directors, in reply to the objections they have raised to the existing passenger fares.

Such being the Bengal Government's conclusions with respect to the first class fare, it necessarily follows that no increase can be made in the existing second class fares; but looking to the very unsatisfactory returns from this class, and to the large amount of empty running it involves, the Lieutenant Governor would be disposed to entertain a proposal for its total abolition, and for the conversion of the stock into first class vehicles. This measure would harmonize with the Agent's proposal for discontinuing the reduced fares for return journeys to the present third class passengers, of which the Bengal Government approved, and would have the effect of again limiting the number of classes on this line to three, viz., first class at one anna a mile, with a deduction of one-third for double journey; second class at one and a half pice, or four half-pie, a mile: and third class at one pice, or three pie, a mile, no deduction being allowed for double journeys to either second or third class passengers. The Company's policy has of late most successfully, and much to the satisfaction of the Government, been directed towards developing the goods traffic by a general reduction of rates, and it seems to the Bengal Government most unreasonable to expect that any improvement would arise in the returns from passenger traffic, by the adoption of measures of a contrary kind.—*Englishman*, *Jan* 31.

RAJPOOTANA.

WE are informed that the various chiefs under the Rajpootana Agency have communicated to the British authorities the concessions they are prepared to make in the event of railway lines being constructed through their respective territories.—*Englishman*, *Jan.* 31.

PUNJAB.

A CORRESPONDENT from the Punjab, under date of 24th January, sends us the following:—" The affair in the Yusoofzai country is settled. Three villages have been burnt, and fines have been levied on many others, as well as on their chief men. About a dozen prisoners are being brought in by the column of attack, which is expected to return to this place on Friday or Saturday next. It is reported from camp that the Swatees have built a strong fort a few miles from the boundaries of our territory, and that they expected us to attack it, as it was garrisoned by some fifteen hundred of our mutineer sepoys, large numbers of whom are believed to be still hanging about in the Mulka Country. These should be rooted out, cost what it may, for the tribes around the valley will never remain at rest, so long as they have among them these malcontent outlaws to inflame their passions with tales of their own rebellion."—*Englishmnn*, *Jan.* 31.

OUDH.

MR. WINGFIELD, the Chief Commissioner, returned to Lucknow at noon yesterday.—*Oudh Gazette*, *Jan.* 31.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter will be found elsewhere, appeals to us regarding the neglect of the Railway officials to have lights in 3rd class carriages en route between Delhi and Allahabad. This ought to be looked to at once. In the Railway Bill now before the Legislative Council some provision ought to be made for more severe punishment than at present of all Railway officers who neglect to attend to orders. Railway murders and assaults and robberies are becoming very common on our Railway Lines, and it would only be right, when offenders are assisted in their evil acts and attempts by the negligence of Railway officers, that they should be punished as aiding and abetting.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

THE following items of the news from Cabool up to 14th ultimo:—As desired by Sirdar Shurreef Khan, Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan has left this, in command of two battalions, for Jellalabad on the 10th January. He has orders to distribute his troops along the line of road from Taizeen to Jellalabad, to punish the tribes who have been molesting travellers, and to see that the road is kept safe for merchants and others to send their goods by. Letters have been sent to the Ghilzaee chiefs, informing them that matters had been amicably settled in the Baruckzaee families. On the 11th the following letter was received from the Ameer at Candahar:—

"Sirdar Yahaya Khan has arrived here safely. As for releasing Sirdar Ufzul Khan and other state prisoners, I gladly agree to that clause of the treaty, and will send them all to Cabool as soon as the roads become passable. I have kept Yahaya Khan to accompany Ufzul Khan to Cabool." Directly Sirdar Shurreef Khan received this letter he sent for Hafizjee, and taking him with him, rode to the camp of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, and gave him the letter to read. On the 12th the fall of snow was heavier in Cabool than in Charikar, Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan has shifted his quarters to the latter place, and Sirdar Auzim Khan, with a portion of the Toorkistan army, has moved towards Killa Hajee. The Ameer's troops under Sirdar Ibrahim Khan have broken up their camp and marched into Bala Hissar.

On the 13th Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan having summoned Meer Syur Jan and other Caboolee and Shikarpooree merchants, told them to go on with their business, and commence sending their goods to Jellalabad and other places. The Sirdar assured them that Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan had gone with some troops to Jellalabad, and had made the road quite safe. He also gave them a written agreement that if any of their goods were plundered on the road he would be responsible for them. The merchants have accordingly begun to despatch their goods to Peshawur and elsewhere. The following letter was written and sent by Shurreef Khan to Sirdar Uslum Khan through Shahmurd Khan:—"You will be glad to hear that the Ameer has agreed to my proposal and has promised to release Sirdar Ufzul Khan and other state prisoners. You can now march from Jellalabad, and join the camp of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan towards Kohistan. I have sent Futteh Mohamed Khan to see the road safe from this to that place."

Meer Hajee Sahib and Hafizjee having received complaints from the Caboolees, on the 15th, that grain was selling very dear, and that in consequence the poor were starving, went to Sirdar Shurreef Khan and desired him to make arrangements to get supplies from the outside stations. Accordingly Shurreef Khan has written letters to the chiefs of Ghilzaee and other tribes to get grain from Jellalabad and send it to Cabool. There is a great deal of talk concerning the treaty, which has been, or is going to be, ratified between the Ameer and his brothers. Some say that the Ameer is only waiting for an opportunity, and will never fulfil his promises, and others say that although Shurreef Khan and Auzim Khan have become friends openly, that privately they wish to make each other prisoner if any chance would offer. God only knows if Ameer Shere Allee Khan will keep his word and send Ufzool Khan to Cabool.—*Delhi Gazette*, *Feb.* 1.

CHINA.

CHINESE CRUELTIES AT AMOY.

THE following account of a frightful scene at Amoy, where certain Chinese criminals were put to death by slow torture infront of the Hamburg Consulate, appears in the *Daily Press* of the 10th:—

A Chinese named "Yun-tau," a native of Tongwha, was about a month ago arrested for, tried, and found guilty of, conspiracy and rebellion; and condemned to a slow and lingering death! There was likewise another culprit, who was executed with him at the same time and place. He was a sampan man, who had thrown his fare overboard, and drowned him for the sake of robbing him of 60,000 cash, the man brought with him into the sampan! These two men, one condemned for rebellion, and the other for robbery and murder, were executed on the 21st inst. at noon, on the "Tsui-shen-kin" wharf; and within a few yards of the Hamburg Consulate, and directly in front of several other European houses that are situated there! The men were dragged to the place of execution, so heavily ironed and manacled, that they could not walk; and being almost starved for sometime previously they appeared the most miserable objects of suffering humanity that could be imagined; more dead than alive! They were guarded by about three hundred Mandarin soldiers, headed by the "Hai-Hong," carrying a "Le'eng," * or warrant of the power of life or death, who having dressed himself in a red hood and mantle, seated himself at a table placed there for the occasion, demanded the prisoners to be brought before him; which being done, they were both forced on their knees. The "Hai-Hong" wrote down their names and ordered them to be flogged; the rebel 300, and the other culprit 200 blows with the bamboo. The rebel having received his 300 blows, and borne them without a murmur, was taken to a cross that had been erected for the purpose; and being securely lashed to it in an upright posture, with his arms extended, the executioner commenced his horrible butchery! by first cutting off the flesh above the eyes; next the ears, and then the breasts; then he cut through the muscles of each arm, laying the silvery white bone bare! the flesh not being cut off, but left hanging! The blood spirting out, and actually bespattering the executioner, at each pulsation of the heart! Then the muscles of the thighs were cut out in the same manner!! After the executioner had performed these dreadful tortures upon the poor wretch, he laid his small knife aside, and took another about 10 inches long, and about an inch broad; and cut gashes on each side of the man's chest, laying the ribs bare. Then he made several flourishes with the knife, and then ran it into the poor victim's body, entering just below the sternum in the middle of the chest, to the full extent of the blade! This I thought and hoped would prove the *coup-de grace!* But no, for the man still breathed, and the executioner still continued his bloody task, cutting downwards with the knife, and letting out the entrails! He then slashed, and cut open the stomach! Then giving a yell, ran his hand in, and seized the man's liver! and cut it out passing the bleeding, quivering mass to his assistant, as coolly, and in as business-like a manner, as though he were opening and butchering a pig. This finished the torture! and the executioner left the victim in this mutilated state, not yet dead, for I saw him give several gasps for breath afterwards! He then cut the sampan man's head off, at the foot of the cross, with a single blow, and then returned, and letting loose the rebel's head, which fell forward, he decapitated him! certainly the most merciful stroke he had given that day!! The bodies were exposed on the same wharf, with their legs tied to posts, for five days afterwards! to the great annoyance of the Europeans, who occupied the houses adjacent.—The poor rebel bore his inhuman tortures most manfully; not a moan or cry escaped him during all the time. The only movement he made, was a slight quivering of his whole frame, and a movement of his head to and fro; otherwise a spectator might have questioned whether he was alive or dead, during the horrible exhibition! But this is not the first exhibition of this kind we have been treated to at Amoy, during the month of December. The gun-boat *Grasshopper* captured 19 pirates at Port Matheson, brought them to Amoy, and delivered them up to the "Totai." They were tried, all found guilty and condemned to death. But five of the number had friends here who paid sums of money to the "Totai," and procured their release! This I know for a fact, for I happened to accompany 19 of the prisoners from the "Hai-hong" prison to the "Totais" on the day of their final condemnation and execution; money having been already paid for 3 of them, and security given for their good behaviour in future they had been liberated. When I entered the "Yahmun," the prisoners were brought before the "Totai," and their names called over. At this time a respectably dressed Chinaman came to the front with a handkerchief full of rolls of dollars, and I noticed that the "Totai" cast a peculiarly longing eye towards the handkerchief; and beamed very complaisantly upon this Chinaman, who performed a very short winded "Kotow," and then presented a petition to his Excellency, which he received and read; and in a few minutes a servant was ordered to receive the "Almighty Mexicans," and count them; the petitioner accompanying him. The dollars being found correct, (I shold estimate them at about $500), the crier of the Court called out the names of two of the pirates, who were taken apart from the others, their shackles knocked off, and allowed to depart with their kind friend and benefactor! So much for Mandarin law and justice, especially as his Excellency the "Totai." Why it is quite a godsend to them for our gun-boats to capture pirates, and give them over to them for trial and punishment; and this is what makes the Chinese authorities so anxious always for the gun-boats to capture the men, and hand them over to them; so that they may reap the golden harvest, whilst our vessels of war and their brave crews are working hard, and risking their very lives, nominally to suppress piracy, but really to catch pirates, to hand over to a lot of thieving, lying, and squeezing Mandarins to enrich themselves upon; and to laugh at and spit in the faces of the foolish foreigners for their trouble and pains. Out of nearly 50 pirates brought into Amoy by our gun-boats, during November and December, all of whom were taken in the very act of piracy and burning junks, most of whom fought with the gun-boat, all of them having been given over to the Chinese authorities, only 14 have been executed! all the others having found a friend at Amoy, who was willing to pay a certain sum of money for their liberation! and I question if all of these 14 men who were beheaded on the 8th December, were the pirates who were delivered the the Mandarins by H. M. gun-boat *Grasshopper*, for in general appearance they looked more like miserable mendicants (hired and paid for the purpose) than villanous Canton pirates. The following questions put to these prisoners, in the presence of the "Totai," may show the probability of my surmise:—

"Are you guilty or not of piracy, remember if you confess, you will be beheaded to-day at noon, if you deny your guilt, you will be returned again to prison."

Answer by all of the men but two:—

"I am guilty, and I wish to die; the sooner the better." !!!

These 14 men were then condemned to death, and one of them, said to be the chief, was sentenced to be cut to pieces alive, previous to decapitation. The "Totai" sentenced him to be executed the same as a "Soecho" or *spy*, and in passing sentence, handed the vermilion pencil to an attendant, who made a red mark across the chief's forehead, and then threw the pencil disdainfully on the ground, and broke up about a dozen crockery cups, in front of the prisoners, who were all kneeling. They were then marched off to the execution ground, and having arrived there, they were placed in four lines, three and four in a line, equidistant from each other, kneeling, the pirate chief being in the centre. There was more care and regularity at this execution than I had seen before. A Mandarin dressed in red, carrying the "Le'eng," and guarded by soldiers bringing up the rear; and on his arrival on the ground, he waved the "Le'eng to the two executioners, who commenced their work of butchery, and in less than five minutes, three of the prisoners were lying headless around their chief, who remained kneeling in the centre bespattered with the blood of his dead companions! During the time the execution was going on the chief looked round occasionally, as he heard the dull *thud* of the executioners knife, and apparently wishing for the same merciful fate and speedy death? But no, he was doomed to dreadful, lingering, excruciating suffering by torture, ere death would close upon his agonies; and being led away, was bound to a large post. But not wishing to sicken my readers by a recapitulation of the tortures the poor rebel underwent, suffice it to say that he underwent exactly the same tortures, and the extra of having the scalp cut across the top of the forehead, and the skin integriments drawn down over his eyes; and was at last decapitated.—All these disgusting exhibitions have been enacted at Amoy, where British power is known, has been felt, and is respected! and only a word from a British Consul would have prevented them. But no, the Mandarins are allowed to do any thing they please, both towards Chinese and even foreigners here, without a word of remonstrance, even say encouragement! It was the same last year when the rebels were in possession of "Chaucho wfoo." Foreigners were entrapped, seized, and murdered by the Mandarins, and no remonstrances made. Even the Chinese said at that time, (December 1864,) "That the British Consul actually told the Mandarins that they were at perfect liberty to punish in any manner they pleased every Foreigner they found on the river without a passport!" and consequently many Europeans were taken on the river, and never more heard of; and even had they a passport, it would not save them from being attacked and plundered on the river, by the hungry whelps of soldiers there; and thereby lose their passports; and consequently at the next Mandarin station lose their heads! Why a passport was a dead letter, a useless thing not worth its carriage, after the Consul had so far forgotten himself, as to concede the above permission to the Chinese authorities; and he must know extremely little of the Chinese, if he thought for a moment that his passports would be respected 30, 20, or even 10 miles away from his Consulate; and having once granted that permission the Mandarins intended to make use of it for their own ends, and use it as a child in case they were called to account for any person at any future date. See for instance, poor Gerard, De'lacy, and many others I could mention, murdered for a certainty, but no one knew how, or where!

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* The "Le'eng" consists of a consecrated yellow flag angular shaped and about 10 inches in length; wound round a small bamboo, about 3 feet long, and enveloped in an emblazoned waterproof sheath with a gilded dragon on it. This flag being the emblem of the power of Life and Death; and is given by the Emperor to Mandarins of the first and second grade; both in the military and civil services. Rhody, who joined the Taiping rebels at Chauchowfoo last year, had one; but whether he was entitled to it or not, I cannot say.

FATAL WRECK OF THE "IBIS" STEAMER.

THE following interesting narrative of the wreck of the Cork steamer *Ibis* appears in the *Cork Examiner*, published Saturday evening from its own reporter:—The *Ibis* left London last Monday morning (December 25) at half-past 11 o'clock, with a general cargo, a crew of about 25 men and 15 cabin and steerage passengers. The weather at the time was very foggy, and a heavy gale was blowing from the southward, which continued during the whole passage across. The gale somewhat increased when the vessel was near the harbour, but no disaster occurred until the *Ibis* came within a short distance of Powe Head, when she suddenly stopped, and on an examination of her machinery being made it was ascertained that the crank-pin of the after engine had snapped, rendering the vessel entirely powerless. The gale from the south was blowing fearfully strong at this time, and Captain Holland thought his best course was to set the sails and make for the harbour, but not being able to succeed in this, and finding his ship drifting fast into Ballycroneen-bay, he determined to anchor there and wait until assistance could be had. He anchored accordingly, and made the usual signals of distress, which were observed by Coastguard men at Ballycroneen; but they could not attempt to reach the vessel in consequence of the high sea running at the time. They despatched a messenger to Queenstown to obtain assistance, but could give no other aid. At 3 o'clock this morning a homeward bound American steamer was sighted by Captain Holland, and blue lights were burnt to indicate that he wanted assistance. The vessel hove-to, but shortly after proceeded on her course. The *Sabrina* came to the assistance of the vessel to-day, and she had on board a 10-inch Manilla cable, which, after several unsuccessful attempts, was thrown into the *Ibis* and made fast. It being quite impossible to heave in the anchors, they were immediately slipped, and the *Sabrina* commenced to tow the *Ibis* out, but in a few minutes the cable snapped asunder. The anchors of the *Ibis* being gone, there remained no possible means of saving her from destruction. She was blown in with terrible force several hundred yards inside her first position, and ran aground within about 300 yards of the beach. As the tide rose the wind and waves beat her further in shore, and about 5 o'clock in the evening she was scarcely 100 yards from the beach. On the cable snapping Captain Holland states that there was nothing to be done but to take to the boats, and he accordingly ordered them to be lowered. The boats were lowered; but were all more or less injured and filled with water, so that the captain could not prevail upon the crew or passengers to get into them. Some one suggested that if he went in first they would follow his example. He accordingly did so with the intention of remaining until the boat had received her complement of passengers. Two seamen followed him, but the passengers were afraid to venture out of the ship. After waiting for some time, the boat moved off from the side of the ship with its three occupants, who then determined, as there was no chance of regaining the ship, to try to reach the shore, in order to procure assistance. Not many yards from the ship a terrible sea overtook the boat and swamped her. Captain Holland, however, and Robert Hingston, one of the men with him, succeeded in getting into a small boat that had drifted away from the ship. The other, it is thought, regained the ship. The two struggling men having got into the punt were rowing her to shore, when a sea broke over her, and this little craft was also swamped, again leaving Captain Holland and his companion in distress to the mercy of the waves. Captain Holland succeeded in grasping an oar, with the assistance of which he reached the shore hardly able to stand after the very hard struggle he had for his life. Poor Hingston succeeded also in laying hold of a spar, but he was not on it very long when a terrible sea overtook him and wrenched the spar from his grasp. This was the last that was seen of this unfortunate man. Shortly after this melancholy occurrence some men, supposed to be of the crew, still on board the wreck, were observed cutting down a spar, and shortly afterwards putting it into the sea. On this spar, which was a very large one, seven persons were observed *making* themselves fast. They succeeded in working in the spar to within about half way of the shore, when, as occurred twice before to the captain and poor Hingston, a sea washed the entire seven from the spar, and not one of them was seen on the surface afterwards. One of the seven, it was noticed, was a soldier. The spar was soon after washed ashore. This I take to be what is popularly described as a raft. At least I have been able to hear of no other. It appears, as well as I can gather the facts from those who were merely observers from the shore, that the *Sabrina* and *Cormorant* arrived in Ballycroneen Bay about 8 to 9 o'clock. The captain of the *Cormorant*, finding that it was impossible for the large vessels to communicate with the *Ibis* without some handier medium, immediately steamed into Queenstown and despatched the two fine tugs *United States* and *Lord Clyde* to her assistance. It was by their means that the hawser was got on board the *Sabrina*. When the rope gave way and the destruction of the ship became inevitable Captain Seton, commanding the *Lord Clyde*, discerning the outward-bound Indian steamer *City of London* approaching with presence of mind and promptitude intercepted her, and, representing the circumstances to Captain Mirehouse, entreated him to put a crew on board one of the lifeboats of the ship, which he undertook to tow to the spot where she was needed. Captain Mirehouse, with great humanity, acceded to the demand. A crew of volunteers was promptly had, and the boat was towed by the *Clyde* to the ship and was fortunate enough to get 21 passengers out of the ill-fated vessel. The task was a difficult one, but was manfully and skilfully performed. It is impossible to describe the anxiety which was felt on the shore as the lifeboat was seen engaged on her errand of mercy. Many times she appeared and disappeared in the height of the waves, and occasionally was out of sight for what seemed a lengthened period. Fortunately everything went right; the lifeboat accomplished her perilous venture, and succeeded in placing the 21 persons on board the *Lord Clyde*. They were brought into Queenstown last evening in a most deplorable condition as to clothing, but joyful over their escape. Among them were two little boys, cabin passengers, returning home for their Christmas holyday, whose pluck in the most perilous moments was the admiration of every one. At about 4 o'clock in the evening the *Ballycotton* life-boat arrived at Ballycroneen, after being brought on a truck made for that purpose. It was shortly after the life-boat, before spoken of, put off from the wreck that the *Ballycotton* lifeboat reached. The crew were most eager to launch their boat to render some assistance, but it being the unanimous opinion of those on the beach that the former lifeboat did not leave any one on board, the commander of the Coastguard thought he would not be justified in allowing the risk to be run. It was, however, kept in readiness to be launched at a moment's notice if necessary. Captain Holland was the only one who reached Ballycroneen from the wreck; and to him I am indebted for most of the foregoing particulars. When I first saw the vessel she was after being split down about midships, just where the weight of the machinery and coals was most felt. Her funnel went by the board, and her masts appeared to be tottering. Of her becoming a wreck there could, unfortunately, be no shadow of a doubt. The strand was strewn with timber and portions of the cargo, which were being taken away by some of the country people. The Coastguard men from the districts round, however, and some police from Cloyne and Ballycroneen, were stationed along the beach towards evening, to prevent any more of the cargo, washed ashore, being stolen. Captain Thompson, commander of the Coastguard stations in the district of Cork Harbour, was in attendance, and rendered very valuable assistance. I have not been able to ascertain the names of those saved or lost, and even the number of the latter is only a matter of guess. But when it is taken into account that but 21 were saved by the lifeboat, and only one (the captain) saved on shore, it must be concluded that at least 18, if not more, have been drowned. A Coastguard man stated to me that he saw himself 19 persons perish, but this statement must be taken with some reservation. Hingston, whose drowning I have mentioned, was a Cork man, and leaves a wife and four children. The *Ibis* was a fine vessel of about 1,200 tons and 300 horse power. She was built in Cork with all that solidity and care which the Cork Steamship Company have bestowed upon the ships employed in their trade. Her captain is a gentleman of great skill and experience, and has been in command of the *Ibis* since she was launched.

THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, January 30.)

GEORGE HERBERT says that he "who sweeps a room" under a sense of divine duty "makes the action fine," but this truth is sadly caricatered. There are people who cannot do the vulgarous things without claiming to illustrate some sublime principle. And this habit is not only ridiculous, it is often embarrassing; for the mischief is that the principle so ostentatiously invoked survives to furnish a standard by which ill-wishers can assess all the speaker's subsequent proceedings. It is a dangerous gift, then, which the Emperor of the French possesses in such perfection, of improvising at a minute's warning an universal theory to dignify any little project of the hour. When he informed us that imperial government was a synonym for peace, people could only wish it were true; but the assertion assailed no interests and was harmless. After the annexation of Nice and Savoy, he may have had to force a laugh when reminded of his discovery that France, alone among nations, waged war disinterestedly, and only for an idea. But this statement brought no immediate peril. No doubt it suggested to other nations the necessity there always is of being doubly on your guard when dealing with transcendentally honest people. But not all the Emperor's theories have been so safe. How often must he have wished, since the defeat of the Confederates, that he had been less gifted to discover the wrongs of "the Latin race," and the duty of vindicating their right to share in civilizing the New World. Nothing but the most practical recantation of this great *idée Napoléonienne* will at all satisfy America; and how can it be done consistently with dignity? No rhetorical skill on the part of French Imperialist writers, no courteous assistance which American diplomacy might lend to make surrender easy, will avail to preserve a French withdrawal from Mexico from the appearance of a retreat before the countrymen of Monroe.

If Mexico and her parties were alone in question it would be a very different thing. Evacuation would then, it is true, not be so compulsory, but might be perfectly honourable. A retreat before savages is often only a condescension to their barbarism. Provided France fulfilled her treaty engagements with Maximilian, no one could blame her for declining to squander any more blood or treasure in the effort suddenly to make a civilized nation out of seven millions of Indians, *mestizos* and *leperos*, sparsely scattered over a region as large as all Central Europe. But the Emperor's difficulty is that no one would tribute his retreat to a reluctance to continue the contest with an unworthy foe, but to the fact that he was in danger of encountering a far too worthy antagonist—one terribly formidable. Of course all this is excessively mortil fying. It is not, however, perhaps a punishment too great for the Emperor's pretentious insincerity—for the disingenuousness with which he tries to pass off his very shrewd and business-like, not to say *sharp*, speculations as something quite disinterested Up to this point we might watch the Emperor's embarrassments with complacency, but hardly much farther. Beyond this ought to desire the issue which will be most advantageous to the Powers concerned—that France may withdraw, her honour safe, from an interference which may at any time produce collision with a giant republic, and we should be only exercising the prudence inherent in a friendly and unselfish policy by assisting, if occasion permitted, towards such a conclusion. Of course no arrangement inconsistent with the national honour of France could be to her interest. But it is far more the *amour propre* of the Emperor than the pride of the nation which is involved in the Mexican enterprise. It may be said to have been almost the only war ever undertaken by France which even at its commencement roused no enthusiasm. All classes have consistently condemned it. It is expensive, and the French mind just now is fervid for a financial equilibrium The army feels that there is no more glory to be won, and there is no disgrace to be obliterated. The success of General Forey has more than atoned for the reverses of General de Lorences. No doubt there would be dishonour in betraying Maximilian; but the engagements of France towards the Emperor of Mexico are clearly defined by treaty, and cannot be imagined to involve his perpetual maintenance in uncontested security. The treaty between France and Mexico binds the former Power to assist Maximilian with 25,000 men, "until the organization of a Mexican army shall be completed;" and further to maintain a "foreign legion" of 8,000 men for six years beyond that period. The Imperialist have now no organized army, only bands of partisans and marauders, to contend with, and from those Mexico is not likely to be free for years to come, even should the French contingent be maintained at its full height. There is no hardship upon Maximilian or Mexico in assuming that the empire has now entered upon what may be considered its normal state, Brigandage and chronic insurrection constitute, no doubt, a sad state of things, but Mexicans are used to that; and Maximilian was well aware that in accepting the crown of such a country he was entering on an adventurous undertaking. Let the United States once recognize his government, and he will have no reason to complain if France at once retires from the scene, in the expectation that he will be able, with the aid of the foreign legion, of immigrants from Europe, and of the gradually increasing taste for order and habits of industry which a just and enlightened administration must produce, to maintain himself against internal opposition. This—an immediate promise of a not distant withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico on the understanding that the United States recognize the Imperial Government—is an arrangement which would preserve peace, and it is too probable that France and the United States cannot long continue their present attitude of armed and jealous observation without war.

It is difficult for Europeans to realize the singular feelings of suspicion and jealousy with which the Republican Powers of America at present regard any military action by an European and monarchical Power on their continent. These feelings are entertained in Chili and Peru, in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Central America, as fully as in the United States. The French expedition to Mexico, those of Spain against San Domingo, Peru, and Chili, and even the encouragement given by England to the efforts of the British North American States to consolidate themselves into a federation, have all contributed to foster this feeling into a passion. The Americans of the United States consider that they are only carrying out with filial devotion the policy which Washington, in his farewell letter, so earnestly impressed upon them, as well as the Monroe doctrine, by insisting on the mutual neutrality of the two continents. It is irritating, no doubt, to remark the infatuated conviction with which the Americans pretend that a theory which suits them is heaven-imposed and of self-evident justice; but they do posses this conviction unruffled by a misgiving. They hold that America is for the Americans; that democracy is the government of the universal future, and that Canada and Mexico and Guatemala to the isthmus of Panama will ultimately fall under the Stripes and Stars. They believe this so throughly that they are for more offended than alarmed at the efforts of France to prop the throne of Maximilian. They laugh at the attempt to begin a nation at the end, to fix a head of metal on a trunk and limbs of clay, to import an emperor and the machinery of civilized government into a country half devastated and half desert, thinly peopled by semi-savages. They know that the real conqueror of the Mexican wilderness must be not a colonel or a public functionary, but the pioneer and squatter, who will settle, alone with his family, his axe, and his rifle, and force the earth to yield him livelihood and a home. Americans have thus not the least fear that the French Emperor will succeed in frustrating them of what they consider their "destiny," but they are profoundly irritated at what they consider his ungenerous impertinence in meddling with other people's decreed inheritance, and in choosing his time for doing so when their internal dissensions prevented them at once punishing the intrusion.

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the people of America would rejoice at a war with France. It the struggle could be confined to the soil to Mexico they would have entered on it before this and gaily. But they have a natural dread of an European war; and among European Powers they would far rather engage England than France. They hold the latter to be, if somewhat less powerful at sea, less assailable also. Indeed, one strong dissuasion from pushing their quarrel with France too acrimoniously is the idea that England would rejoice at such a contest. In Europe we have almost lost our reputation for "perfidy," but it survives intact in the United States. They do not credit us in any measure with our rejection of the French Emperor's overtures for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which would have been the death-blow of the Union. This conduct of England was, perhaps, the most conspicuous instance of magnanimity towards a dangerous rival since Sextus Pompey allowed Antony and Augustus to leave his galley unharmed. The Americans forget the sufferings of Lancashire in the cotton famine; but they remember vividly the *Trent* and the *Alabama*, and they believe that the sympathy of so many Englishmen for the Confederate cause was produced not by admiration for the gallantry of their soldiers, the skill of Lee and Jackson, or the stately fortitude with which the Southern population endured their sufferings, but by the wish to see a dreaded rivel dismembered. Of course there were some among the English partisans of the South who did entertain these feelings, which Mr Roebuck indeed, had the characteristic honesty to avow; but we imagine they were a very small minority. The most of us are now convinced that to retard a competitor is not the best way to win a race. And assuredly it is not claiming for ourselves too high a strain of humanity to assert that the spectacle of a war between America and France, even if we could remain in the position of mere spectators, would be a deeply painful one. We trust therefore, that the late news from New York to the effect that General Logan was about to be accredited to Juarez, and that M. Montholon had in consequence threatened to remove the French Legation from Washington are as unfounded as the announcements of the American journals on Mexican affairs generally are.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

(From the Scotsman, January 2.)

THE Revenue Returns for the quarter, nine months, and year, which ended with the closing day of 1865, have been made public. If anything was wanting to incline us to begin the new year with good hope and even something more, that pleasent impulse is given by the dry, hard, yet most agreeable, figures which somewhat out of season at this time of universal unbending, have been supplied to us by the Board of Trade and the Exchequer. The Returns referring to the export trade of the country—the primary measure of our national prosperity—during the eleven months ended with November, so closely preceded in their publication the Revenue tables, and have so important

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and elucidatory a bearing on these, that we need make no apology for preferring, for a moment, the figures touching business done to the figures touching burdens borne—and easily and cheerfully borne.

The results of the Board of Trade Returns for November were in so far anticipated by us, that we published, a week or two ago, an exact statement of the export trade from Liverpool for that month. That statement showed that the value of the British and Irish produce and merchandise sent abroad from the mersey alone exceeded by two millions sterling in November 1865 the figure reached in November 1864. It was easy to infer from such a large increase in the exports from Liverpool—through which port not far from half of our entire outward commerce passes—to a larger increase in the exports from all British harbours. Though the caprices and accidents of a world-wide commerce forbid us to depend absolutely on any merely local indications, yet the results of the entire trade of November, as exhibited in the returns, fully bear out the promise of the figures referring to Liverpool alone. The month's exports from Liverpool increased £2,100,000—the month's exports from the entire Kingdom increased, roundly, £3,500,000—as compared with the corresponding month of 1864. But not merely did the month show an improvement which had not been matched for at least two years—the month's figures placed it beyond doubt that 1865, taken as a whole, would exceed in the prosperity of its foreign trade every preceding year of British commerce. The final figures of the year are not likely to be ascertained for about two months; but we appear to be warranted in anticipating that the trade of 1865 will be found to have exceeded in absolute value by at least five millions sterling that of 1864—which was the most valuable on record. We say in *absolute* value, for relatively, and as touching the well being of the industrial classes, the increase in value—owing to the large decline in the prime cost of cotton, and the corresponding but smaller decline in the prime cost of the staples of our other great manufactures, linen and woollen fibres—has been much greater than the figures of the Returns represent.

The exports during the month of November last were £15,567,742—or £3,502,529 in excess of those of November 1864, which were £12,065,213. It is very easy by a little search, to find the commodities and the destination in respect to which this remarkable if not unprecedented increase has arisen. Of cotton yarns there were exported 9,458,433 lbs., against 5,905,356 lbs. in November 1864 and 6,027,857 lbs. in November 1863—an increase over both years of nearly 60 per cent. The value for the month increased from £712,028 in 1863, and £635,253 in 1864, to £967,489 in 1865—or about 50 per cent., nearly in the same proportion as the increase in quantity. In cotton fabrics, the increase was from 130¼ millions of yards in November 1864, to 181 millions of yards in November 1865—the proportion of value in this case remaining, absolutely, almost the same, the increase being from £3,043,357 in 1864 to £4,289,951 in 1865. For the month, then we have an increased value, in the exports of commodities made from cotton, alone, of about £1,580,000. Linen yarns and fabrics were sent abroad in November 1865 to the increased value of £266,000, the quantities increasing in due proportion, between one-third and one-half: while in woollen and worsted manufactures the month's increase in value was £731,000—about 50 per cent., a proportion a little more than exceeded in the comparative quantities. In the three great textiles staples, therefore, the month's trade increased £2,577,000, out of the entire three millions and a half; and the remaining million or rather less is readily distributed among such items as metals, hardware, haberdashery, and so forth—the increase in the two departments last named being about a quarter of a million. In a word, every industry in the country has, in its degree, shared in the improvement of trade which was experienced during November.

And if we look a little more closely, we find that the very market which seemed to have played us false in the opening stood us in good stead in the closing months of the past year. In November 1864, the value of the cotton in fabrics sent to the United States was £33,834; in November last, it was almost twenty times as great, £641,712. In November 1864, the value of the linen fabrics sent to the United States was £136,139; in November last, it was four times as great £535,162. In November 1864, the value of the woollen manufactures sent to the United States was £35,000; in November last, it was sixteen times as great, £569,030. These figures explain in great, part the recovery of our trade as compared with the earlier months of 1865; but it must not be forgotten—and it is of good omen for Lancashire which has endured so much—that much of the recovery is also due to the fact that the increase in the quantity has more than equalled the depreciation in the value of the cotton goods exported. This means, of course, that the wages of the labour which enter so largely into the manufactured cost of cotton have grown better as cotton grew cheaper; or else, that there was a larger sum of money to distribute as wages—which is about as favorable to the wellbeing of the manufacturing classes at large as the other case. To be brief, the Trade Returns for November (for we leave altogether out of view the eleven months' figures, reserving notice of the entire year's results) show that, in spite of causes which might have well explained a falling-off of some £15,000,000 on the year's export trade, we may safely look for an ultimate absolute increase of say £5,000,000—that is a real improvement of £20,000,000—on the commerce of 1865.

It is nothing more than a consequence of this decided and, indeed, unexpected extension and prosperity of our industries, that the national revenue should flourish as the figures given elsewhere show that it is doing. The substance and significance of the Exchequer *compte rendu* may be very briefly and simply stated. In his Budget, Mr. Gladstone estimated, for the financial year 1865-66, ending with March next, a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £4,031,000. He remitted taxation on the strength of this estimate, to the amount of £5,420,000; of which sum three fourths, or £3,778,000, would, he reckoned, be lost to the revenue in the now current financial year. Of that financial year three quarters have already elapsed and been reported upon. We of course set aside the figures for the ordinary year 1865 which though necessarily favourable, yet refer to a period under the influence of two Budgets, are of slight value. Taking the nine first months of the ordinary or the nine first of the financial year, we should expect, if the Budget figures had allowed no margin or discounted the natural increase of revenue to find that the national exchequer had received £2,850,000 less than it did in the corresponding period of last financial year, on which, necessarily, the Chancellor's calculations were grounded. But the fact is, that on these nine months the revenue has decreased only by £1,116,958—that is, that the results have already excelled the anticipations of the Budget to the extent of £1,733,000. If we add to this the estimated surplus left by Mr Gladstone after his remissions of taxes (£256,000) we find that we have already the very good, solid, and substantial contribution of *two millions sterling* towards the surplus to be dealt with in the Budget of 1866. There is another quarter, with its further contribution, to come; reductions certainly in the army, possibly in the navy, will aid the recuperative force of the public prosperity; and, barring any unforeseen and undesired mischance, Mr Gladstone, when he brings in his next Budget, may hope to be able to announce diminution of the public burdens little less liberal, and welcome, and reproductive, than the large remissions of last April.

Examination of the figures under the various departments of receipt is not less encouraging, than it consideration of them in the gross. Mr. Gladstone in April remitted £2,300,000 of Tea-duty, taking the consumption as it was in 1864-65; and he should therefore have lost in Customs alone, from that measure, during the seven months of lower duty, a million and a third sterling. But during the nine months the actual decrease under the head of Customs was only £865,000—showing a gain of £500,000; while the quarter's figures indicate that the loss is likely to continue to diminish. Again, of Income-tax £2,600,000 was remitted, of which at the least one-half, or £1,300,000, might be expected to be lost to the revenue in the financial year 1865-66; and yet, under the head of property-tax, there is set down for the nine months a decrease of only £355,000. It is true that the yield of this tax is, during the three past quarters taken together usually not more than three-fifths of the yield for the complete year the remaining two-fifths being received in the closing quarter of the financial year, that beginning with January. But, by the estimate of April, the property-tax during the nine months, should have produced about £800,000 less than in the corresponding nine months of last financial year, whereas it in fact produced, as we have said, only £355,000 less—indicating that a recovery of revenue to the extent of about three quarters of a million under this head alone, for the year may reasonably be expected. While, however, the figures for the nine months furnish these solid enough grounds for contentment and confidence, the figures for the quarter ended with December are even more eloquent. They show, instead of the estimated average of £950,000 (one fourth of £3,778,000) of loss to the revenue under the lowered taxation, a decrease of only £62,181, or *one-fifteenth* of the estimated falling off; the only department exhibiting decrease being those affected by recent fiscal changes, and even these exhibiting decrease (especially in the case of property-tax) in marvellously less degree than the sanguine Chancellor himself may have reckoned upon. Whatever in our condition the old year may have been disposed to regret as he fled, he certainly left us no cause to complain that things were aught but well in the potent region of the pocket.

A YOUNG lady refused to go into the Woolwich Arsenal the other day because she heard that some of the muskets were without breeches. There's delicacy for you!

A GOOD story is told of a recent smash-up on a Western railroad. A soldier who, in coming from Baltimore to Rock Island, had met with four accidents, was on this occasion in the car that completely turned over. Making his way through a window, and gaining an upright position, he looked around and coolly inquired, "What station do you call this?"

A MAN in Atlanta had a well nearly filled with rubbish which he wanted cleaned out. The freedmen in that country are not much in favour of work, and are difficult to hire; but the owner of the well quickly started a story that an iron safe belonging to the express company, and full of gold, had been thrown into the well when the city was evacuated. In less than an hour his yard was filled with negroes, who cleaned out his well in almost no time. But they didn't find the safe.

AN attempt having been recently made to garrotte one of the "subs" of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, by two or three ruffians, that gentleman has issued the following:—*Notice to Highwaymen, Garroters, and other Disreputable Persons.*—The editor of the "In General" column wishes it to be distinctly understood that he always carries at night a ten-barrelled revolver in his breast pocket (warranted to go off, unless the robber does), a Spanish stiletto up his sleeve, and brass knuckles on his left hand; and that he wears a cast-iron hat, and has two steel spikes in the back of his coat collar. He is also followed—at a considerable distance behind—by a large and very savage dog.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PASSENGERS AND RAILWAY GUARDS.—Our attention has been called to a very ingenious invention for securing the much-to-be-desired communication between the passengers and the guards and drivers on railways, which has been patented by Messrs. Pickan & Bailey, of Congleton. The speciality of these gentlemen's plan is that it includes a contrivance by which the carriage from which the signal is issued is bolted by the action of ringing the bell, while an indicator is thrown out pointing at once to that carriage. Thus the guard can of course communicate with the seat of real danger, while the mischievous or foolish alarmist is subjected to instant detection. We need hardly observe that this would serve as a check on the abuse of the power of stopping a train, which is the greatest practical objection to the introduction of any system of signalling the guards.—*Builder.*

A "LOCAL EDITOR."—The *Chicago Republican* thus enumerates the necessary qualifications of a "local editor:"—"He must combine the loquacity of a magician with the impudence of the devil. He must know how to time a racehorse, gaff a cock, teach a Sunday-school, preach a charitable sermon, run a sawmill, keep an hotel, turn a double summersault, and brew whisky. He must be up to a thing or two in political economy, *au fait* in the matter of cooking beans. On the trail of mysterious items he must be a veritable sleuth hound. His hide must be like that of a rhinoceros. He must be insensible to the cruelest snubs, and manifest no sense of anger when he is kicked down stairs. He must throw modesty to the dogs, and let hi- tiger bowl. But above all be must be an adept at the art of puffing. . . . He must be ready at all times to say something funny in regard to Smith's grocery, or to surround Miss Flounce's millinery establishment with a halo of glowing adjectives. He must be enthusiastic on the subject of hams, verbose in extolling hardware, and highly imaginative in the matter of dry goods. . . . . He must talk learnedly of panoramas, with a liberal admixture of knowing words, such as 'warmth,' 'tone,' 'foreshortening,' 'high lights,' 'foregrounds,' 'perspective,' &c. He must be heavy on concerts, with a capacity to appreciate Miss Squawk's execution of difficult feats in the 'upper register;' ecstatic in praise of double-headed calves, and eloquent in behalf of fat women and living skeletons."—*Trubner's American Literary Record.*

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Chooniial Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. " 12 Ditto. " 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dholleras, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dholleras, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memedabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .. .. .. at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅛d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 4 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ "

Any further information as to the rates of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1866. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 1d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland do. .... } 2s. 0½d. "
On Ireland do. .... }

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Over-land at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities. All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. at 3 at 2s. 1d. "
Do. Demand ....
Do. Scotland .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland ....

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 13, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand .... at 1s. 11½d. "

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4
" 6 " " 5
" 12 " " 7

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent,

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्टान, चना, यंड ज्यापान (लीमोटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up...................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund...................................105,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe............

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first-of-exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in 40,000 Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 " ... ... 2s. 1d. "
3 " ... ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 " ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand ... ... 2s. 0¼d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st January 1866. J. BEATTIE, Agent.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.................................. 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 1d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
" " 3 months " 6 " "
" " 6 " " " "
until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandas Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 " "
" 9 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

CRYSTAL ICE STANDS, an elegant cut and engraved Ice Dish on a Stand, the lower part forming a reservoir to contain the liquid as the Ice Cream or Pudding dissolves, by which means much waste is prevented. They are equally useful for Block Ice. Price, Net Cash, Rs. 15, 20, and 25 each. SOUNDY & Co.
7 and 8, Rampart Row.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.—The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article is of the best quality of *Nickel* or *German Silver*, massive in make and thickly coated with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

The following are net prices for Cash pre-payment only:—

PATTERNS.		Fiddle. Rs.	as.	Royal. Rs.	as.	Lily. Rs.	as.
Table Forks	Per doz.	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Forks........................	" "	22	0	33	0	32	0
Table Spoons	" "	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Spoons	" "	22	0	33	0	32	0
Tea Spoons........................	" "	14	0	22	0	20	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	" "	12	0	22	0	22	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls....	" "	12	0	22	0	22	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	" "	12	0	20	0	20	0
Sugar Tongs	Each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Spoons	"	1	8	3	0	3	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets ...	"	1	8	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	"	5	0	8	0	4	0
Soup Ladles	"	9	0	15	0	14	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	"	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives........................	"	3	0	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	"	1	8	3	0	3	8
Skewers, per inch	"	0	4	0	6	0	0

*** The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens may be required.

7 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	as.
Observations on the Practice and the Forms of District, Regimental, and Detachment Courts Martial. Also remarks on the Composition and Practice of Courts of Enquiry, &c. &c. By Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE D'AGUILAR, K.C.B., formerly D. A. General in Ireland. Revised by John Endie, Esq., A. G. Dept. Dublin 1865. ☞ This Edition comprehends the various alterations that have taken place in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War since the publication of the last edition in 1864 ...	5	4
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A Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction, &c. By W. A. Wheeler, M. A.	3	12
The Family Friend, Vol. July to Dec. 1865 ...	2	12
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Handybook Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, & IOU'S...	0	12
——— Banking and Bankruptcy, each...	0	12
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Faith Gartney's Girlhood	1	2
Hide and Seek. By Wilkie Collins	2	0
La Beata: a Tuscan Romeo and Juliet. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
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31st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions, ex *Oberon, Defiant* and *Cospatrick*, that he his recently made to his stock, viz:—

Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.
Willow Baskets, a large assortment.
Bohemian Glass Ware and *Porcelain*, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.
Perfumery and *Fancy Soap*, by Rimmel.
Eau de Stutt-gart, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.
Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.
Embroidered Cushions and *Slippers*, finished and in outline.
Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.
Wall Papers of very handsome designs.
Goglets, and *Jugs*, porous, for speedily cooling water.
Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Bathing and *Washing Towels*, of various sizes and of the best workmanship.
Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid Mahogany, 7 Octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon*. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—The undersigned has received PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS, best quality, in various shapes, in Boxes of 250 Cheroots each.
Also TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS No. 1.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 1,5000,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	3	8	22	0	0	3	14	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
25	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE

against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.	A. Walker, Esq.
	Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen,
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.	Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms*. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly*. *A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq.	J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Director feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,884	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M.D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras............	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	"	MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin............	"	DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House protection, Travellers and Officers; Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol-Carbines (Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—Colt's Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall Mall, London.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL, &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction a quantity of Household Furniture, Pearl Beads, sets of Scales and Weights, one Gold Watch, one Gold Snuff Box, Mirrors, Moselle, Iron Safes, &c., &c.

AND AT 1 P. M.

One Phaeton in good condition.
One Buggy just landed from England.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description fitted for the East Indies, by SPRAGUE, of Finsbury, London.

One handsome Cottage Piano, with all the latest improvements, by SPRAGUE, of Finsbury, London.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1500 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
800 " " Shirtings.
700 " " Jacconets.
1000 " " T. Cloth.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTANDS, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham*, consisting of *Teak Logs square*, ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, Sleepers, *Yellow Pine Deal*, &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are being printed, and will shortly be circulated.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.
PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account.
TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second hand Bichoba.
CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.
RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.
PIANO-FORTE.—An excellant Mahogany Square, by Broadwood and Sons, imported only last year.
HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 7th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sciatica, Rheumatism.—The very sound of these names carries terror to the minds of all who have once experienced the torments of these dire diseases, though Holloway has pointed out a method of relief that should give the most despondent sufferer renewed courage and refreshing hope. After the afflicted parts have been duly fomented with tepid brine and carefully dried, this Ointment should be patiently and perseveringly rubbed upon the skin thus prepared for its reception, and these Pills should be taken in doses as prescribed in the "Instructions." This simple course will conduct the severest forms of tic, neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout to an easy resolution, reduce the accompanying swelling, relax the tightened tendons, and strengthen the nerveless limb.

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